

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL & FEED INDUSTRY

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Feed Journal, Grain World and Feed Magazine, Grain Reporter

In This Number

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Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

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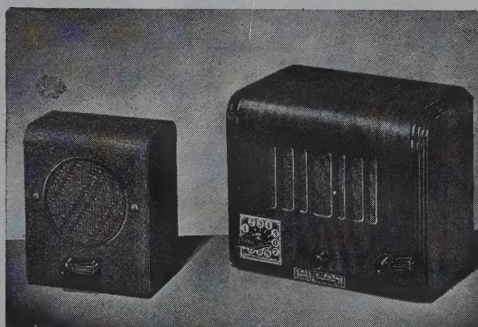
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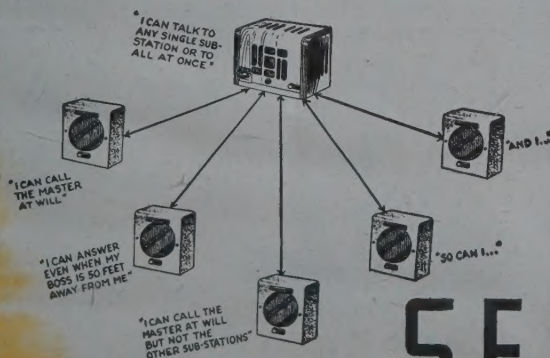
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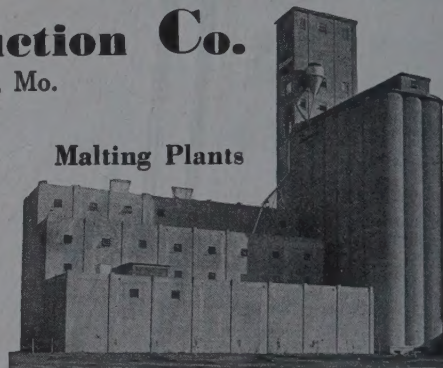
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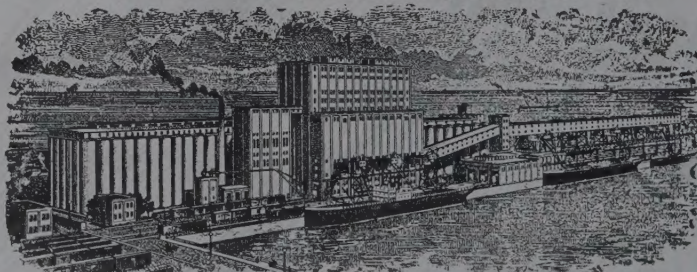
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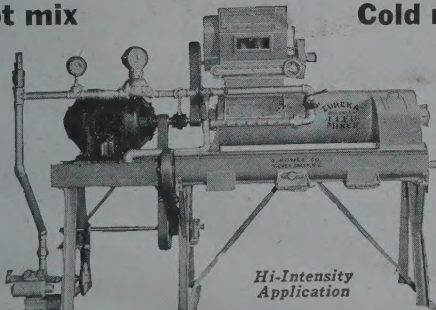
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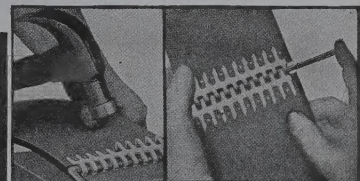
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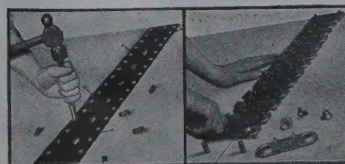
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FOR SALE—One Monarch twenty-inch attrition mill. One sixty-inch Cleland grain cleaner. One farm size Carter cleaner. Lot pulleys; shafting; sprockets; chain; boxings; etc. W. J. Wilson, Brooten, Minn.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—No. 40 Blue Streak, no motors; one 60 hp. 3W22 Gruendler with motors. D. E. Hughes Co., Hopkins, Mich.

FOR SALE—Dings magnetic separator, three years old; in good condition. Farmers Co-operative Grain Co., Gordon, Nebr.

FEED MIXER—one-ton—floor level feed—has motor good as new. Write 91N9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

NO PRIORITY NEEDED

Brand new 100 hp. Model 47 Fairbanks-Morse Diesel; new 130 hp. F-M Model 35-E Diesel; used Superior 100 hp. 1,200 rpm. Diesel; rebuilt 110 hp. F-M Diesel; 200 hp. used Atlas Diesel. Complete 100 bbl. flour mill; one-half ton Burton Mixer; electric motor and compensators; V-drives; gasoline engines; elevator legs. What else do you need, or what have you for sale? Modern Elevator Supply Co., Box 724, Minneapolis, Minn.

MACHINES WANTED

BLOWER WANTED with motor and 20 ft. of chute from building to car, for loading grain and beans. State condition, make, price. Address 91W1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

YOUR PATRIOTIC DUTY demands that you offer for sale all machinery for which you have no further use if in a usable condition. Many of your brother grain-feed dealers are in need of such machinery. The "Machines For Sale" columns of Grain & Feed Journals can assist you in the disposal of such machinery. If the equipment is no longer usable as a whole, those parts which can be used should be taken from it and the balance disposed of. Scrap the Scrap and Snap the Jap.

*Daily***MARKET RECORD**

A boon to all grain and feed dealers who keep a convenient, permanent record of daily market quotations for ready reference.

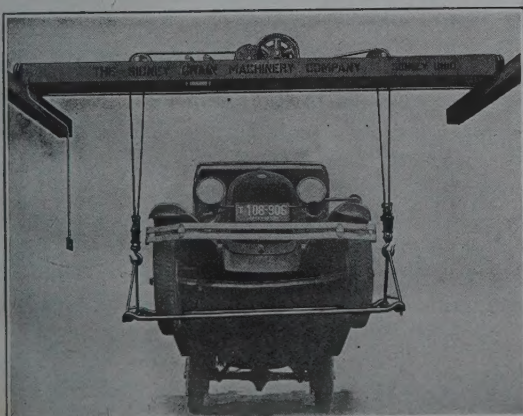
This book provides spaces for recording daily Board of Trade radio or CND quotations for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Soybeans and Barley. Spaces for a week's markets on a sheet; sixty sheets of bond paper, size 9½ x 11½ inches, in a book. Well bound in tough pressboard. Shipping weight one pound. Order Form CND 97-6. Price \$1.10, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

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grain elevator and feed mill machinery, you are purchasing equipment which has been giving satisfaction for over 50 years, equipment which has been improved to meet the demands of changing conditions, keeping the Sidney Line abreast of and ahead of present day requirements.

The Sidney Traveling Truck Dump (illustrated) contains many new and improved features. Sturdily built, easily installed; economical in operation.

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SIDNEY GRAIN MACHINERY CO.
Sidney, Ohio

COMPLETE TABLES
ON

Cost of Drying Grain

FOR many years grain buyers and elevator operators have felt an acute need of some accurate system by which they could judge their complete costs of drying grain. After five years of almost continuous work in the field, such a system has been developed and completed and is now offered in a limited edition to the grain trade of the nation.

The work is presented in table form in such a manner that any particular drying problem is extremely simple to look up, and the answer is complete, showing the total costs of drying. The cost of evaporation loss, invisible loss and elevator cost are all included for all drying ranges and at all values per bushel for all grains.

The mathematical working out of the tables was preceded by years of actual drying tests conducted by executives of Callahan & Sons, Inc., continuously in the grain business since 1870. The Callahan company was among the first in the middle west to own and operate a grain drier.

UNIVERSAL TABLE SERIES DEVELOPED FOR
CORN—OATS—WHEAT—RYE—SOY BEANS—BARLEY

In any particular drying cost problem, five factors or variables must be included for the answer to be complete:

1. Original cost of inbound wet grain (in cents per bushel)
2. Per cent moisture of wet grain
3. Per cent moisture of grain after drying
4. Invisible loss
5. Elevator charge or cost of drying in cents per bushel (based on number of wet bushels going into the drier)

Every problem thruout the work includes all five variables, and the tables hold good for all grains—all values per bushel—all drying ranges—all invisible losses—all elevators—and all elevator costs.

2,150,400 PROBLEMS

Every drying cost problem which the grain man will ever encounter in the price range of 20c thru 159c per bushel is presented complete in the tables. Figuring is entirely eliminated. This work has made guesses and tedious calculations obsolete in the whole field of grain drying costs. There are 2,150,400 problems presented complete in the tables and they are presented in such a manner that any particular problem is extremely simple to look up. A child could hardly go wrong in finding the answers to the most intricate grain drying cost problem. And there is no tedious thumbing of pages. Thousands of related problems are presented on the same page and for days at a time you will find it unnecessary to turn to another page. The pages are self-supporting stiff card-boards spiral bound together with steel rings in loose-leaf style. They are spirit varnished for protection against moisture and dirt. They will stand on your desk, opened at the proper place and a casual glance will solve your problem.

FOR THE GRAIN BUYER

When country points call you up long distance and offer you grain of widely varying moistures your first question is "How much shall I discount this wet grain?" The tables will tell you at a glance—correct to 1/100th of a cent—and without turning a page.

You will be offered wet grain and dry grain and your immediate problem is which is cheaper. "Shall I buy the dry grain or buy the wet grain and dry it myself?" The tables will tell you without raising a pencil. And you will be surprised to see how far out of line the two values can get in many markets.

**FOR THE ELEVATOR SUPERINTENDENT
AND DRIER OPERATOR**

All weight shrinkages are shown. For every drying problem the tables show—

1. Net bushels from 1000 dried
2. Per cent Decrease in Weight
3. Per cent Increase in Cost

A batch of wet grain going to your drier will contain a certain average percentage of moisture (as determined either by your inbound inspection certificates or by your own moisture meter). You are supposed to dry this batch down to a certain percentage of moisture. Don't you often wonder what your shrinkage should be? The tables will tell you in every case. Furthermore, if you ascertain your average moistures inbound and outbound accurately, the tables will allow you to report accurate shrinkages to the office without the slow and expensive operation of weighing the grain both before and after drying.

As the values of grain get into the medium and higher price ranges, the values of your invisible losses become increasingly important. There is a point at which it will pay you to put a dust collecting silo on your drier exhaust—for the value of the dust recovered will more than off-set the slight slowing down of your drying operation due to the increased back-pressure on your drier fan. The tables accent the values at which this point is reached for the various invisible losses.

FOR THE PUBLIC ELEVATOR OPERATOR

You are drying for many different clients and always the question arises as to the cost. Your published tariff, of course, shows what your elevator charge is for the various moisture reductions but this is on a wet basis and usually nothing at all is said about the shrinkage cost. The tables show the complete cost in all cases, including the dry basis cost of the particular elevator charge you quote—and you will find many an appreciative customer if you can immediately tell him the complete drying cost of any drying range in which he happens to be interested.

You will be asked to accept long term storage of grain knowing there will be a certain amount of drying out in storage and invisible loss from handling. The tables will tell you the weight loss resulting from minor evaporations in storage—the value of this loss—and the value of various invisible losses from handling.

*The Table Sets Are Published in a Limited Edition—Only 300 Sets Are Printed
There Will Be No Re-Prints*

To
CALLAHAN & SONS, INC.
Grain Dealer and Elevator
918 So. 13th St., Louisville, Ky.

Please send me one complete set of grain drying cost tables postpaid, for which I enclose check for Twenty Dollars (\$20.00) payable to Callahan & Sons, Inc., Louisville, Ky.

Name Please print or type

Street Address

City County State

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

INCORPORATED

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

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THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO 4, ILL., DECEMBER 8, 1943

CONGRESSIONAL opposition to subsidizing consumers of food is a rather belated recognition by the lawmakers that spending our way out of a difficulty is the wrong policy.

THE COUNTRY shipper's margin on corn has been increased from 2 cents to 2.5 cents per bushel under the new ceiling, a promise of better things to come when practical businessmen replace theorists in policy making.

THE O.P.A. is having a most distressing struggle to adjust the ceiling for the price of corn to its own satisfaction and to the satisfaction of anyone else. At first, it was \$1.02 a bushel, the farmers wouldn't sell; so, after a long attempt to get corn at \$1.07 it has now been raised to \$1.16, Chicago basis. But the corn growers who for years have been content to sell their corn for a pittance of the prevailing price are still averse to selling corn even at \$1.16, so the feeders seem doomed to disappointment.

THE COST OF DRYING grain to the grain owner has always been a puzzling problem to the elevator operators and probably always will be until grain driers carefully compute the loss due to shrinkage by the use of dependable calculation tables.

PROPERTY OWNERS generally will be alarmed to learn that the fire losses during the first 11 months of 1943 incurred by policyholders of ten mutual fire insurance companies aggregated \$1,911,306 against the average for the 20 year period (1923-42) of \$1,416,907.

ORDER NO. 9 revised, covering protein meals, has been evolved after free and open discussion, and certainly officials and the trade at the Washington hearing are thoroughly informed as to the difficulties preventing a satisfactory solution. Obviously the number of farm animals must be cut down to the end that those remaining be fed profitably.

SIX OF THE FOURTEEN elevator fires reported in this number resulted in the complete destruction of the elevators, as well as their contents. Most of these losses could have been prevented thru greater vigilance and better care of machinery as well as the installation of fire fighting apparatus at every point of vantage in the plant.

EUROPE IS IN NEED of more food and especially more wheat and rye, and, doubtless, grain growers are planning to comply with the Government's request for larger production, but farsighted economists are warning them to go slow as they may find it somewhat difficult to adjust their production plans to post-war conditions of which they now have no knowledge.

WHEN YOUR FARMER FRIENDS come in and brag about their corn yield, this season, don't hesitate to tell them about the farmer from near South Bend, Ind., who produced 166.38 bus. per acre of hybrid corn in a national corn contest participated in by over 10,000 farmers. You must agree that that is some yield, and, doubtless, all of your farmer customers will be glad to secure similar yields.

THE SOYBEAN CROP although smaller than a year ago is being more carefully gathered for use so the processing plants can care for it. However, it is in such good condition that the large and small storehouses will not experience much difficulty in taking good care of it. The superior quality of the crop should not only result in a larger crop of meal, but a larger crop of oil, and constant employment for all of the old processing plants, as well as the many new ones, so the soybean trade should have a most prosperous year and be able to supply more protein feeds for livestock.

THE WISE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE has not yet discontinued the prosecution of farmers for planting wheat and corn in excess of their allotted acreage, but, he is begging them to increase for 1944 their acreage without limit. How fickle!

ANOTHER FLIGHTY FEATURE of the new corn ceiling is the suggestion that the present ceiling is but temporary and may be changed in 60 days. In the meantime, it is sincerely hoped by all loyal citizens that the nation may not be swamped with inflation.

MISSOURI GROWERS of lespedeza have met with such pleasing success in the production of this splendid crop this year that they will produce more than ever in 1944, so, it will behoove the Missouri elevator operators to equip themselves with modern facilities to clean and prepare their seed for market. When you get a yield of nine or ten hundred pounds of seed from an acre, and sell it at 8 cents a pound, then that should be profitable agriculture.

RATE making by politicians as threatened by several bills introduced in Congress would so upset the present fine adjustments accomplished by the traffic officials and the Interstate Commerce Commission, which has been in existence for 56 years, that in desperation the lawmakers would resort to rates based solely on mileage as in the case of parcel post. A western road with light traffic would starve to death on a rate that would be a bonanza to any eastern line enjoying a heavy traffic density.

OWNERS AND OPERATORS of elevators and warehouses having cement floors which should be non-slipping in character and absolutely spark proof will be pleased to know that Truscon Floor Hardener meets all of the requirements of a safe floor to be installed in every dusty grain handling plant. While very few explosions of grain dust have damaged or destroyed grain storehouses this calendar year, there are no regulations or restrictions that can be depended upon to prevent severe and disastrous dust explosions before the arrival of 1944.

A RAILROAD strike leading to government operation would deprive the roads of the splendid co-operation they have received from shippers in expediting car movement and in heavier car loading. In 1918 under the government administration the average load per freight car was only 10 per cent greater than in 1917, while now the average load per car has risen 25 per cent since 1939, and since Pearl Harbor railroad traffic has increased 60 per cent. The disastrous reduction of railroad efficiency due to government operation, could be expected to result in vexatious rationing of transportation.

COUNTRY ELEVATOR OPERATORS who sell side-lines to their farmer customers will be pleased to learn that many merchants operating under Regulation W are succeeding in collecting slow accounts by refusing to extend credit to any buyers, when last month's bill is more than 15 days past due.

THE PROPOSED revision of Food Production Order No. 9 can not be condemned too strongly. It would upset the present system whereby high protein feeds have been automatically distributed by the trade where most needed. The revision would give growers of soybeans and cottonseed the first call on the meal produced. Farmers in areas growing these crops would get all the protein feeds and farmers and stockraisers in other counties would get none, because the farmers having first call naturally would waste it. Feed manufacturers who are now doing a good job of eking out the meagre supply would be forced to cut down their output of feeds, which would be calamitous for those who have thru the years come to rely on this dependable supply.

Juvenile Delinquency

The boys of the land seem to have become inflated with the spirit of destruction and many of them are striving to prove their contempt for the advice and guidance of their elders by starting fires wherever they discover an opportunity.

Recently we have published many news items regarding children starting fires in grain elevators, flour mills and warehouses without giving any thought to the loss of life or property, which is sure to result.

A recent conference of child guidance experts in the nation's capital seemed satisfied that the lack of parental guidance and instruction was directly responsible for the misdeeds of their offspring.

The following losses recently reported would seem to call for more vigilant safeguarding of property by its owners:

The Dalles, Ore.—Kerr-Gifford flouring mill; \$100,000 fire; set by 18 year old boy (motive, revenge).

Kempton, Ind.—Cohee & Clark elevator; fire started by mental defective who was allowed to get cobs from cob house. He gathered cobs, took them home, returned and set fire to cob house; fire communicated to elevator and destroyed plant.

Detroit, Mich.—David Stott Milling Co. building, destroyed; boys prowling thru old mill caused fire.

Girard, O.—Zeller Feed & Flour Mill; boys playing with matches in building.

St. Johns, Mich.—E. C. Smith & Son, cob house; fire set by 6 year old boy and small brother; latter confessed setting warehouse fire week before. Prompt discovery saved \$100,000 property.

New Kensington, Pa.—Children ignite straw pile in rear of Altman's Cash Feed Store, that communicated to store, destroying same.

Elwood, Ind.—Kiefer Feed & Supply Co. hay warehouse; fire set by school boy.

East St. Louis, Ill.—Negro youth (aged 10 years) in abandoned warehouse of Hezel Mfg. Co. set fire to warehouse.

Admitting Grain Free of Duty

The Lower House of Congress seems disposed to admit all grain free of duty for 90 days in order that all livestock may be well fed. At least, until the present herds and flocks are finished and marketed.

Canada has a good supply of grain which it can spare and Argentina will soon market a large crop of wheat and some corn which it has been using for fuel.

While the declaration of peace in Europe might result in many ships being diverted to South America for loads of grain to come in duty free, it is so far away that not many of the American vessels would be able to make a second trip before the 90 days expired.

Everyone interested in the welfare of the nation is directly interested in all of the livestock now on the farms being well fed, and finished, to the complete satisfaction of central market buyers.

The packers of the land have recently been flooded with more animals than they can properly care for but civilians are still rationed on meats, and all Europe is hungry for all of the meat we can spare. So if the Senate will lift the tariff on all grains as has been recommended by the Lower House then everyone should soon have more and better food.

Unusual Movement of Wheat

The accumulation of large surplus stocks of so-called feed-wheat has resulted in an unusual distribution by the C.C.C. of large shipments of wheat by rail into new territory.

Canadian wheat in an enormous volume has been transported to Mexico and to the southeastern gulf states for feeding livestock, and cars have also been tied up in long distance shipments of wheat from the Pacific Northwest to the southeast to provide feed wheat for drouth stricken districts.

The C.C.C. has not hesitated to divert box cars, much needed in surplus districts for short trips, neither has it used the influence of the Government to gain priorities for the railroads for material needed to build the 39,000 box cars ordered long ago.

While it does not take long to transport grain laden cars clear across the U. S. A. it often takes ten times as long to get the same box car back to its owner, and pressed into service for short hauls.

The Pacific Northwest, the spring wheat district, and the soybean producing territories, as well as the transportation of large volume of sorghum to the New England states has tied up cars on long trips when they are sorely needed for short trips.

Heavy Trucks Breaking Down Driveway Floors

Country elevator owners operating old style dumps will be pleased to know that this number contains notices of three heavily laden trucks breaking thru driveway floors and thru scale decks because they were not properly supported to sustain the heavy loads, now being transported by the modern truck.

Fortunately none of the accidents reported in this number resulted in unusual injury to workers or damage to property, but, it does prove that some of the old style driveways, still in use, are not suitable for the heavy loads now being delivered to every country elevator. In some plants the old time truck scale has been superseded by a modern 40 ton truck scale. Many truck drivers are disgusted with the procrastination of the country elevator owner because they know they are going to bring a heavier load next time, and they don't care to be dumped with the grain.

An ounce of precaution in providing stronger, larger and better grain receiving facilities will prevent accidents of this character and it may also prevent a suit for damages. In advance of the needed improvement, large signs warning heavily loaded trucks to keep off, might reduce the number of accidents and damage suits.

Helping Agriculture to Better Crops

Friends of better agriculture will be pleased to learn that representatives of many crop improvement associations met in Chicago last week for the purpose of exchanging ideas and promoting the cause of better seed, and a more intelligent selection of varieties well adapted to soil and climate for their particular grain producing sections.

The cause of more effective cultivation of the soil, as well as conservation of fertility is receiving merited attention from all agencies interested in helping our producers to more efficient production as well as conservation of soil.

The crop improvement associations have done a wonderful work in recent years and their champions are looking forward to better results than ever thru test plots and a more intelligent selection of seed.

The agricultural experiment stations of the various states are also co-operating one with another in the development of better methods and practices in all crop work.

Everyone familiar with the splendid work of these two agencies, working for improved agriculture, have every confidence in their early and greater success.

The country elevator operator who helps his farmer friends to better seed will have more and better grain to ship.

Oats and Barley Freeze of Dec. 6

Effective Dec. 6 the Office of Price Administration issued the following order freezing the prices of oats and barley:

MAXIMUM PRICES—From Dec. 6, 1943, to Feb. 4, 1944, inclusive, regardless of any contract, agreement or other obligation, no person shall sell or deliver oats and barley and no person in the course of trade or business shall buy or receive oats and barley at prices higher than the maximum prices set forth in this Temporary Maximum Price Regulation No. ...; and no person shall agree, offer, solicit or attempt to do any of the foregoing; Provided, That any contracts for the sale or purchase of oats and barley not completed on Dec. 6, 1943, may be fulfilled in accordance with the terms of said contracts, but no such grain shall be resold at a price higher than the maximum prices established by this Temporary Maximum Price Regulation No. ... Lower prices may be charged, demanded, paid or offered.

Applicability. (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, this temporary regulation shall apply to all sales, whether for immediate or future delivery, within the 48 states and the District of Columbia of the United States of imported and domestic oats and barley.

(b) This temporary regulation shall have no application to sales of oats and barley used as seed for planting.

Definitions. As used herein the following terms shall have the following meanings:

"Bushel" means 32 pounds net weight for oats, 48 pounds net weight for barley.

"Person" means an individual, corporation, partnership, association or other organized group of persons or legal successors or representatives of any of the foregoing, and includes the United States or any agency thereof, any other Government, or any of its political subdivisions and any agency of any of the foregoing.

"Carload quantity" means a lot of oats and barley of 60,000 pounds or more: Provided, That a lot of grain of 30,000 pounds or more shipped in a mixed car or pool car shall be considered a carload quantity.

"On track" means loaded on a railroad car in a carload quantity.

Temporary Maximum Prices for Oats

(a) "Oats" means the grain defined as such in the U. S. Standards. References to grades are also to said U. S. Standards. "Standards merchantable quality" shall have the meaning normally ascribed to it by the trade.

(b) The maximum price per bushel for sales of oats, in carload quantities shall be as follows:

Base Point	Maximum Price per Bushel
Chicago, Ill., No. 3W—\$80½ bus. bulk.	
Minneapolis, Minn., No. 3W—\$78 bus. bulk.	
Kansas City, Mo., No. 3R—\$83½ bus. bulk.	
Omaha, Neb., No. 3W—\$79 bus. bulk.	
Fort Worth, Tex., No. 3W—\$92 bus. bulk.	
San Francisco, Cal., No. 2 Red, \$3.15 cwt. sacked.	
Portland, Ore., No. 2W—38 lbs.—\$52.50 ton, bulk.	
Seattle, Wash., No. 2W—38 lbs.—\$52.50 ton, bulk.	

(c) The maximum price per bushel for sales of other grades, kinds and quantities of oats at any of the above named markets shall be the premium or discount as the case may be normal to the trade over or under the foregoing maximum price set forth in subparagraph (b).

(d) The maximum price bulk, on track at other points shall be the premium or discount as the case may be normal to the trade over or under the foregoing maximum price at said base points.

(e) For sellers, other than a track seller, the foregoing maximum prices shall be increased or decreased as the case may be by premium or discount normal to the trade for the class of sale, and class of purchaser in question over or under the maximum price on track at or nearest to the point of delivery to the purchaser.

(f) For sales sacked, the foregoing maximum prices may also be increased by the reasonable value (not exceeding the maximum price) of the sacks furnished by the seller and the reasonable value (not exceeding the maximum price) for the sacking furnished by the seller.

Barley

Temporary Maximum Prices for Barley

(a) "Barley" means the grain defined as such in the Official Grain Standard of the United States. References to grades are also to said Official Grain Standard of the United States. "Standard merchantable quality" shall have the meaning normally ascribed to it by the trade.

(b) The maximum price per bushel for sales of barley in carload quantities shall be as follows:

Base Point	Maximum Price
Chicago, No. 3, \$1.26 per bu. bulk.	
Minneapolis, No. 2, \$1.36 per bu. bulk.	
Kansas City, No. 2, \$1.16½ per bu. bulk.	
Omaha, No. 2, \$1.15 per bu. bulk.	
Fort Worth, No. 2, \$1.31 per bu. bulk.	
Seattle, No. 2, 45 pounds, \$49.00 ton, bulk.	
Portland, No. 2 West, 45 pounds, \$50.00 ton, bulk.	
San Francisco, Bright West, 44 pounds, \$2.70 cwt., sacked.	

(c) The maximum price per bushel for sales of other grades, kinds, and quantities of barley at any of the above named markets shall be the premium or discount as the case may be normal to the trade over or under the foregoing maximum price set forth in subparagraph (b).

(d) The maximum price bulk, on track at other points shall be the premium or discount as the case may be normal to the trade over or under the foregoing maximum price at said base points.

(e) For sellers, other than a track seller, the foregoing maximum prices shall be increased or decreased as the case may be by premium or discount normal to the trade for the class of sale, and class of purchaser in question over or under the maximum price on track at or nearest to the point of delivery to the purchaser.

(f) For sales sacked, the foregoing maximum prices may also be increased by the reasonable value (not exceeding the maximum price) of the sacks furnished by the seller and the reasonable value (not exceeding the maximum price) for the sacking furnished by the seller.

GRAIN SORGHUMS

The maximum price per 100 lbs. net weight for the sale of any variety of grain sorghums shall be as follows:

Bulk, on track, No. 1 and No. 2 grade and otherwise standard merchantable quality at the following base points:

Base Point—	Maximum Price Per Cwt.
Kansas City	\$2.36
Fort Worth	2.40
Houston, Tex.	2.40
Los Angeles	2.74
San Francisco	2.74

The maximum price bulk, on track at said above named cities for other grades, kinds and qualities, shall be the discount normal to the trade.

Soybean Embargoes Lifted

Permits for soybean shipments no longer are necessary in the Galesburg, Monmouth, Pekin, Peoria and Quincy area and in the Decatur, Springfield, Taylorville, Pana, Bloomington, Champaign and Gibson City section, A.A.R. has announced. Altho soybeans still are moving in volume to processing plants and storage, congestion has cleared and shipments are expected by rail officials to taper off from now until the end of the marketing season.

At the same time, A.A.R. removed restrictions on flaxseed shipments in the Fredonia, Kan., market area. Action was effective Dec. 6.

Chicago Oats and Barley Ceiling

Under Temporary Maximum Price Regulation on oats and barley effective Dec. 6, the maximum price in Chicago for No. 3 white oats is 80.5 cents per bushel and the maximum price in Chicago for No. 3 barley is \$1.26 per bushel.

The Temporary Maximum Price Regulation specifies the maximum price per bushel for sales of other grades, kinds and quantities of oats or barley shall be the premium or discount as the case may be normal to the trade over or under these prices.

Chicago future contract provides for the delivery of No. 2 white oats at contract price and for the delivery of No. 3 white oats at 1.5 cents discount, therefore, the maximum ceiling price for oats futures under the Temporary Maximum Price Regulation will be 82 cents per bushel.

Chicago futures contract provides for the delivery of No. 2 barley at contract price and No. 3 barley at 2 cents under contract price, therefore, the maximum ceiling price for barley futures under the Temporary Maximum Price Regulation will be \$1.28 per bushel.

Feed Wheat Raised 20 Cents

Effective Dec. 6 the W.F.A. announced an increase of 20 cents per bushel in the price of government-owned feed wheat.

Government stocks have decreased from over 250,000,000 bus. to less than 75,000,000 bus., of which 50,000,000 bus. is earmarked for shipment abroad.

The price of feed wheat has been too low compared with other feeds; and the increase of 9c on corn places wheat still farther out of line.

List B of Priorities Revised

The W.P.B. has revised List B of Priorities Regulation No. 3 making it necessary to check it before ordering maintenance, repair or operating supplies because it indicates items which may not be purchased with use of blanket MRO ratings in view of certain additions which have been made.

To the list have been added wire intercommunicating systems, steel shipping containers, gas cylinders.

Restrictions have been eased on construction machinery costing in excess of \$100. Use of M.R.O. ratings is permitted in some special cases for paper, paper board products and office furniture.

For purposes other than replacing inventory, ratings are still valid and may be used even after the lapse of three months from the date the rating could first have been used. This represents a change in the regulation, since the three month limitation previously applied to extension of ratings for any purpose.

O.P.A. Suit Dismissed by Court

The O.P.A. brought suit against the Glick Bros. Lumber Co. for treble damages amounting to \$34,695 for allegedly selling lumber in violation of O.P.A. regulations; but Justice Peirson M. Hall on Nov. 30 in the United States Court at Los Angeles, Cal., dismissed the suit.

The lumber company, thru its attorney, Morris Lavine, charged that evidence was seized by the O.P.A. investigators without legal authority; that the company was threatened with further drastic action by the O.P.A.; that the statute under which the proceedings were brought is unconstitutional, vague, and indefinite; and that congress had not authorized the O.P.A. to conduct "fishing expeditions" into people's private business.

In granting the motion for dismissal and ordering seized evidence returned, Judge Hall said:

"I am mindful of the arguments made by the government for the necessity of maintaining guards against inflation; but at the same time I cannot escape the thought that the Bill of Rights was written into the Constitution of the United States by men who had just fought a war. I think they were just as conscious of the necessity for winning wars as we are today. Moreover, they had actual experience in winning one and saw the need for preserving the rights which they delineated in the Bill of Rights and realized that wars can be won without destroying those rights.

"The O.P.A. has no right, either in a civil or criminal case, to go into a man's place of business or his home and examine or take away his business or personal records.

"In granting this motion to suppress the evidence, we are not cutting off the hands of the O.P.A. officials from enforcing the law. They can enforce it in the way congress said they could enforce it. They can get evidence by subpoena. They can get it in the way that every other case has to be prosecuted by the government—under the terms and limits of the Constitution."

Judge Hall also sustained the lumber firm's contention that the price law is vague by ruling that it is "so lacking in clarity that an ordinary and reasonable person cannot determine what is meant by it."

Corn Ceiling of Dec. 6

Effective immediately, Dec. 6, the O.P.A. raised the ceiling on corn about 9 cents; and at the same time revised M.P.R. 346 to make prices by counties. The second amendment provides:

Sec. 4. PRODUCERS. (a) The maximum price per bushel, bulk, for the sale of any corn by a producer shall be as follows: (1) If delivered to the purchaser at farm where grown, the formula price set forth in the appendix at the nearest interior rail or barge loading point less 4 cents per bushel; (2) If delivered to the purchaser at any other point, the formula price set forth in the appendix at the point of delivery to the purchaser less 2.5 cents per bushel.

(b) Where corn is sold and delivered at farm where grown, if the purchaser performs any services connected with the growing, harvesting, husking, shelling, collecting from field or assembling at point on farm where available for ready transportation from farm, the reasonable value of all such services must be deducted from the appropriate maximum price hereinbefore set forth.

(c) If a maximum price determined under this section results in a fraction of a cent other than 0.25 of a cent or a multiple thereof, the same may be increased to the next higher 0.25 of a cent.

Sec. 5. COUNTRY SHIPPERS. (a) The maximum price per bushel, bulk, for the sale of any corn by a country shipper shall be the formula price set forth in the appendix at the terminal city or interior rail or barge loading point, either (1) at which delivery is made to the purchaser, or (2) from which a shipment is made by him plus, in this latter case, transportation cost to the point of delivery to the purchaser.

(b) If a maximum price determined under this section results in a fraction of a cent other than one-eighth of a cent or a multiple thereof, the same may be increased to the next higher one-eighth of a cent.

Sec. 6. DISTRIBUTORS. (a) Brokers. Notwithstanding any other law or regulation, the maximum service charge for the services of a broker in connection with any sale or purchase of corn in carload quantities shall be 0.5 cent per bushel over and above the appropriate maximum price of the corn so sold or purchased. Such charge may be added to the appropriate maximum price for succeeding sales of said corn.

(b) Commission merchants. Notwithstanding any other law or regulation, the maximum service charge for the services of a commission merchant in connection with any sale of corn shall be 1 cent per bushel over and above the appropriate maximum price of the corn so sold. Such charges may be added to the appropriate maximum price for succeeding sales of said corn.

(c) Merchandisers. (1) The maximum price per bushel, bulk, for the sale of any corn (other than ex-lake corn) by a merchandiser shall be 1.25 cents per bushel (maximum markup) over:

(i) The formula price set forth in the appendix at the point of origin of the freight billing transferred or issued in respect to the lot sold plus transportation costs from said point of origin of the freight billing to the buyer's receiving point, or

(ii) The formula price set forth in the appendix at any terminal city into which the corn has moved plus (in addition to previously added permitted charges or markups other than transportation cost) transportation costs from said terminal city to the buyer's receiving point, or

(iii) The formula price set forth in the appendix at the point of delivery to his purchaser.

(2) The maximum price per bushel, bulk, for the sale of any ex-lake corn by a merchandiser shall be 1.25c per bushel (maximum markup) over 122.5c per bushel plus (in ad-

dition to previously added permitted charges or markups other than transportation costs) transportation costs from Buffalo, New York, to the buyer's receiving point.

(3) If a maximum price determined under this section results in a fraction of a cent other than one-eighth of a cent or a multiple thereof, the same may be increased to the next higher one-eighth of a cent.

(d) Limitations on charges of distributors in carload quantities. (1) The maximum price for any sale of a carload quantity of corn shall never include more than a total of two brokers' maximum service charges.

(2) The maximum price for any sale of a carload quantity of corn shall never include more than a total of three commission merchants' maximum service charges and merchandisers' maximum markups (or combination thereof).

(3) The maximum price for the sale of a carload quantity of corn shall never include more than a total of two elevation and handling charges of 1 cent per bushel each when actually performed.

(4) Furthermore: (1) When corn moves into Area A from a point in Area B, the maximum price for the sale of such corn to the first purchaser within Area A shall never include more than one broker's maximum service charge and one commission merchant's maximum service charge or merchandiser's maximum markup.

(ii) Whether the corn originated within Area A or Area B, when corn moves from one point to another within Area A or when corn moves from within Area A to a point in Area B, the maximum price for the sale of such corn to any purchaser in Area A or to the first purchaser in Area B shall never include more than one broker's maximum service charge and two commission merchants' maximum service charges or merchandisers' maximum markups (or combination thereof) and one elevation and handling charge.

(e) Separate invoicing of charges, markups and costs. All service charges, markups, elevation and handling charges, and transportation costs permitted in respect to distributors in carload quantities shall be separately stated on the invoice to each purchaser of a carload quantity of corn.

Sec. 7. (b) SALES AT RETAIL. The maximum price per bushel, bulk, for the sale of any corn at retail shall be one of the following maximum markups: (1) 5 cents per bushel for a sale and delivery in Area A, and

(2) 8 cents per bushel for a sale and delivery elsewhere; over the maximum price which he could lawfully have paid for the corn procured by him (and which he is reselling) at the point of delivery thereof to him plus transportation costs from said point to his buyer's receiving point.

(c) If a maximum price determined under this section results in a fraction of a cent other than .25 of a cent or a multiple thereof, the same may be increased to the next higher .25 of a cent.

Sec. 8. SACKED CORN. (a) When corn is sold in sacks furnished by the seller, there may be added to the appropriate maximum price the reasonable market value of the sacks used (not exceeding any maximum price established thereon) plus a sacking charge of 2 cents per bushel.

(b) When corn is sold in sacks furnished by the buyer and the seller does the sacking, there may be added to the appropriate maximum price a sacking charge of 2 cents per bushel.

(c) These charges may be added to the appropriate maximum price for succeeding sales while the corn is sold in sacks.

Sec. 9. STORAGE AND CARRYING CHARGES. (a) In addition to the appropriate maximum price for corn, a storage and carrying

charge not exceeding 0.04c a day per bushel, may be charged by a seller from the date of the expiration of free time under a contract of sale, to the date selected by the buyer as the date on which shipment shall be made, or the date on which shipment actually is made, whichever is earlier; Provided, That the seller may in all cases have five days from the date of receipt of instructions within which to make shipment, and may charge carrying charges accordingly.

(b) The buyer shall not increase his maximum price for resale to any purchaser because such carrying charges have been incurred.

Sec. 10. INSPECTION AND WEIGHING CHARGES. (a) Where to complete a contract of sale of corn, official inspection is necessary, the cost thereof shall be borne by the seller. (b) Where to complete a contract of sale of corn, official weighing is necessary, the cost thereof may be borne by either seller or buyer as the parties may agree; Provided, That if paid by the buyer, said expenditure shall not be added to the maximum price for any resale of said corn.

SCHEDULE OF FORMULA PRICES

Sec. 20. Appendix A. (a) Purpose and scope of this Appendix. This appendix sets forth a schedule of formula prices. These are simply the basic maximum prices from which the actual maximum price for every sale by every seller is calculated as previously set forth in the text of this regulation. These formula prices shall not be used independently as the maximum price for any sale.

(b) Definitions. As used in this appendix: "Area A" includes the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, that portion of the State of Missouri north of the Missouri River and the county of Jackson and St. Louis and the City of St. Louis; the following counties of Kansas: Johnson, Douglas, Shawnee, Pottawatomie, Riley, Washington and Republic and all counties north and east thereof; the following counties of Nebraska: Nucholls, Clay, Hamilton, Merrick, Nance Boone, Antelope, and Knox and all counties east thereof; the following counties of South Dakota: Bon Homme, Hutchinson, Davison, Sanborn, Beadle, Kingsbury and Brookings and all counties south and east thereof; and the following counties of Minnesota: Big Stone, Swift, Kandiyohi, Meeker, Wright, Anoka, and Washington and all counties south thereof; and any barge loading point on the Illinois, Ohio and Mississippi Rivers north and east of Cairo, Ill.

"Area B" includes all of the continental United States exclusive of Alaska not embraced in Area A.

(c) Formula prices for yellow and mixed corn at terminal cities. The formula prices per bushel for No. 1 and No. 2 yellow and mixed corn, bulk, shelled, at the following terminal cities shall be as follows:

Terminal City	No. 1 and No. 2 Yellow and Mixed Corn per Bu.
Chicago, Ill.	\$1.16
Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn.	1.12375
Peoria and Pekin, Ill.	1.15
St. Louis, Missouri and East St. Louis, Ill.	1.0975
Kansas City, Kan. and Kansas City, Mo.	1.1275
St. Joseph, Mo.	1.1275
Omaha, Neb., and Council Bluffs, Ia.	1.10
Sioux City, Ia.	1.09
Cincinnati, O.	1.2025
Evansville, Ind.	1.185
Cairo, Ill.	1.185

(d) Formula prices for No. 1 and No. 2 yellow and mixed corn at interior points in Area A.

(1) All interior rail points in Area A shall calculate their formula price as set forth in subparagraph (2) of this paragraph (d). All interior barge loading points in Area A shall calculate their formula price as set forth in subparagraph (c) of this section. The formula price of every other interior point in Area A shall be the formula price of the interior rail point or barge loading point nearest thereto. "Nearest" means the shortest distance between the two points in question by the most usually traveled route.

(2) The formula price per bushel for No. 1 and No. 2 yellow and mixed corn, bulk, shelled, at any interior rail point in Area A shall be the highest price obtained by deducting from the formula price at any terminal city set forth in paragraph (c) of this appendix or from the figure set forth opposite the following cities:

Terminal City	No. 1 and No. 2 Yellow and Mixed Corn per Bu.
Milwaukee, Wisc.	\$1.16
Duluth, Minn., and Superior, Wisc. . .	1.1525
Nashville, Tenn.	1.2875
Louisville, Ky.	1.2025
Philadelphia, Pa.	1.29875

Transportation charges computed at the lowest carload rail rate from the interior rail point in question to the various terminal or other cities above named; Provided That the formula price for interior rail points in the following counties of Illinois shall be determined as the highest price obtained by deducting from a basic maximum price of \$1.215 per bushel for No. 1 and No. 2 yellow and mixed corn transportation charges computed at the lowest applicable interior rail point in question to Cairo, Ill. The counties referred to are as follows: Alexander, Clay, Clinton, Edwards, Franklin, Gallatin, Hardin, Jackson, Jefferson, Perry, Pope, Pulaski, Randolph, Richland, Saint Clair, Saline, Union, Wabash, Johnson, Lawrence, Marion, Massac, Monroe, Washington, Wayne, White, Williamson.

(c) Formula prices for No. 1 and No. 2 yellow and mixed corn at interior points in Area B. The formula price per bushel for No. 1 and No. 2 yellow and mixed corn, bulk, shelled, at any interior point in Area B shall be the price hereinafter set forth opposite the state and county or parish wherein the interior point in question is situated. If any city lies in two price zones, its formula price shall be the price of the higher zone. If any city or area lies in no price zone, its formula price shall be the highest price in any abutting county or parish.

[A price list for each county in 40 states not in corn belt is given.]

(f) DISCOUNTS FOR QUALITY. The formula price per bushel, bulk, shelled, for any grade of yellow or mixed corn other than No. 1 or No. 2 shall be determined by deducting the following discounts from the appropriate foregoing formula price for No. 1 and No. 2.

(1) For lower grades determined by factors other than moisture content: No. 3, 0.5 cent; No. 4, 1 cent; No. 5, 1.5 cent; Sample, 2 cents.

(2) For moisture content in excess of 15.5 per cent.

Moisture content	Discount per bushel for each 1.5 per cent (or fraction thereof) of moisture content
Over 15.5 per cent and under 17.5 per cent	0.5 cent
Over 17.5 per cent and under 20 per cent .....	.75 cent
Over 20 per cent	1 cent

(3) The discounts set forth in this paragraph (f) shall be cumulative.

(g) WHITE CORN. The formula price per bushel, bulk, shelled, for white corn shall be the formula price for a corresponding grade and quality of yellow or mixed corn plus 15 cents per bushel.

(h) MIXED GRAIN. The formula price for mixed grain (as defined in the Official Grain Standards of the United States) containing 50 per cent or more of corn shall be determined at each terminal city and interior point by multiplying the percentage of each such grain in the mixture by the appropriate maximum price thereof at said point or, if there is no such maximum price for a particular grain, by the reasonable market value thereof at said city or point and adding the results.

The United States government thru the Export-Import Bank of Washington has advanced \$43,000,000 to build the steel mill in Volta Redonda, Brazil, and also given priorities for all of the required machinery, coming from the United States. Machinery makers of the U.S.A. must wait.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reform or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

Suspension of Import Duties

Grain & Feed Journals: Suspension of import duties will not relieve the tight situation in feedstuffs much, as every available boat and car has been in use for many weeks carrying wheat, oats and barley from Canada, with the government paying the duty. The Government has also bought all of the Argentine wheat that available boats can handle. Only about 10 days remain of the lake navigation season, therefore, there is not much prospect of substantial imports from Canada and it is reported that large quantities of wheat previously bought by the CCC have not yet been shipped.—Baldwin Elevator Co., Decatur, Ill.

Edible Soybean Sprouts for Chop Suey

Grain & Feed Journals: We have been advised that soybeans are now used in substantial quantities to produce green edible sprouts, which are sometimes dehydrated and used by the War Food Administration to supply vitamins for our armed forces.

We are in position to reclean,* bag and ship to eastern markets substantial quantities of soybeans since our elevator is on a transit-point for reshipment of soybeans that arrive here in car lots for cleaning, bagging and reloading.

Can you supply us with the names of any companies in the east that are engaged in production of these edible sprouts? It is our hope to be of help to the war effort in every way possible.—Sylar & Sylar Elevator, A. V. Stout, Mgr., Plymouth, Ind.

Wide Variations in Ceiling Prices of Adjoining Areas

Grain & Feed Journals: We have about 20 elevators along the Union Pacific and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy in Nebraska. Eleven of these elevators are on the dividing line between areas A and 7 as set up by the O.P.A. in Washington in promulgating its corn ceiling orders of last spring.

As a result of a blunder, its regulations provided that elevators in area 7 could sell their corn at from 14 to 17 cents a bushel more than adjacent elevators on the borderline of area A, whereas the normal spread between those stations was about 1 cent per bushel, and that in favor of the easterly stations, or A.

As a natural result of the legal selling price by elevators in area 7 of 14 to 17 cents over the nearby stations in area A, the elevators in 7 naturally began to bid up on the corn and exceed the legal price of 92 cents per bushel, and draw corn from area A to 7. We protested to the O.P.A. in Omaha against various elevators violating the ceilings, and amongst others we complained against the elevators at Chapman, Neb., and the Dinsdale elevator at Palmer, Neb., (and feeder).

We understand some investigation of both parties was made but the O.P.A. seems to be hushing the blunder and we don't know of any penalties or fines being assessed. We are telling the O.P.A. that we feel it is useless to follow such a policy as theirs, it certainly won't deter others from violations if they don't hear of prosecutions.—T. B. Phares, sec'y, T. B. Hord Grain Co., Central City, Neb.

Ratio of Price of Corn to Price of Soybeans

Grain & Feeds Journal: I take this opportunity to express to you my personal appreciation for your presenting material coming from the field. Material based on the factual evidence and realities, not on the overworked theoretical and political presentation, granting they may have both a place and value for the two later.

Now that the advance in corn is reasonably sure, then will come the matter of the proper ratio of other crops, taking corn as the basis. At the meeting of the Board of the American Soybean Ass'n., this matter was presented with a majority vote that the ratio should be two and one-half times the price of corn for the 1944 soybean crop.

This should be considered, Iowa had two votes, Indiana one, Missouri one with the Illinois Board member absent. The opinion of farmers of this large soybean growing section was a ratio of 2 to 1. The farm management figures from the University over the years as to production cost shows an average of 2.2 times that of corn. In this connection it is well to bear in mind, Illinois is one of the older soybean growing states and produces one-third of the entire soybean crop. Other states have had the advantage of the many years of Illinois work in production, thus eliminating many of the losses encountered in the early development of the soybean industry.

The higher grain prices go, the harder the fall will be on the downward spiral. While agriculture may have a contention in "hold the line," a sense of reason regardless of what other groups have done or may do, speaking of the past and future, will reflect credit and value over the long time period. May we hope that the growers and the grain trade will bear this suggestion in mind.—J. E. Johnson, President, American Soybean Ass'n, Champaign, Ill.

Set-Aside Order for Oilseed Processors

The War Food Administration is requiring processors of oilseeds to set aside 20 per cent of their January production of oilseed meal for distribution to areas designated by the Food Production Administration of the W.F.A.

The set-aside order, the first under Food Production Order No. 9, was issued by J. B. Hutson, director of the Food Production Administration, and is designed to make protein meal available for wider distribution.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same line of business under favorable conditions. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Jan. 12, 13, Oklahoma Seedsmen Ass'n, Skirvin Hotel, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Jan. 17, 18, Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n, Inc., Hotel Nicolet, Minneapolis, Minn.

Jan. 24, 25, Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Columbia Club, Indianapolis, Ind.

June 5, 6, Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Hotel Schroeder, Milwaukee, Wis.

Hawkeye Dealers Hold Record Conference

Des Moines was the scene of the 44th annual meeting of the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n. To this meeting held in Hotel Fort Des Moines, Nov. 29, came one of the largest gatherings of representatives of the grain-feed trade, that the ass'n has enjoyed in recent years. A tribute to the officers was the large and attentive number present at both sessions and at the banquet.

MARK THORNBURG, sec'y of the ass'n opened the first session, and presented Pres. Columbus Hayes, Mt. Pleasant, Ia., who said: "The past year has been a very active one for the ass'n; we had many problems to discuss and to do this we held a number of conferences, as a result of which we believe we have accomplished a great deal. All in all we are of the opinion that the past year has proved profitable to the membership."

WALTER BERGER, Des Moines, took the chair and presided over the panel for the discussion of Proteins.

GEO. SMITH, Minneapolis, spoke on the Linseed Meal situation, saying: "Our greatest problem is to explain to our trade why there isn't as much stuff as is needed and why they can't get it. The situation has changed considerably in the last two years. Production of meal in 1942 was quite heavy and it was impossible to find buyers. This resulted in a large accumulation of meal and when we approached the new crop season there was nowhere to store flax. As we approach this season it is an entirely different picture, in fact we are facing a problem distinctly different from any we have ever had before. The fellow who never bought meal before is left out in the cold. Those who bought last year or the year before feel they are the ones to get it this year, but there was not enough to distribute it this way. Something must be done, and soon, to alleviate the condition in the critical areas. The supply of cake and meal Oct., 1942, to Sept., 1943, was 798,000 tons compared with 902,000 tons, 1941-1942, and an estimated 1,100,000 tons, 1943-1944.

"Some contend that the large feed manufacturer is getting all the linseed meal he wants. This is not the case, they are having the same difficulty as the smaller buyer."

K. J. MALTIS, A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur, Ill., presented a very thorough exposition of the soybean meal situation. Excerpts from his discussion are published elsewhere in this number.

W. P. QUINN, Armour & Co., Chicago, covered the animal proteins. He said: "Right now manpower is our greatest problem. We have found it necessary to take men from the by-products departments and place them in other departments. This is necessary because the livestock market is flooded. We believe we will reach 100% of 1943 tonnage. We have not been able to fill the demands of our friends. We are using the 1937-1941 average as a basis for distribution of meat proteins the past two years."

O. D. KLINE, USDA, Washington, summed up the protein situation by saying: "Soybeans are the best substitute for any kind of protein. While the demand exceeds the supply soybeans have a great responsibility. There are four areas in the country causing great concern. The Northeast which always imported feed; the Southwest drought area, the Western Mountain district and the Pacific Northwest. These critical areas must be supplied from the Midwest production areas. Large importations of cottonseed meal and flax seed are being made from South America to help out the situation. The government does not want to get into the feed business, but wants those things done which we believe is necessary to promote our war time livestock production."

DR. J. E. HUNTER, Allied Mills, Ft. Wayne, Ind., read a paper on Nutritional Adequacy which is published elsewhere in this number. Dr. Hunter placed special stress on the

fact that the research work done by the various feed manufacturers throughout the years is now being taken out of the files, and put to use. He said: "We and the others took considerable kidding at the time this research was made, especially when we found that a highly satisfactory poultry feed could be made without animal protein. By making use of our findings of former years we are years-ahead, and have gained time. Consider the time it would now require to make these researches, and what would result if it was necessary to use this time for that purpose."

Dr. Hunter exhibited samples and explained some of the new synthetic vitamins.

CARROLL SWANSON, Des Moines, gave a report on the Feed Institute of Iowa, explaining the progress the Institute is making.

GEN. CHAS. H. GRAHL, State Director of Iowa Selective Service, explained the workings of his department and the method to be used in the securing of deferment of essential workers.

Monday Afternoon Session

FRANCIS DAY, Missouri Valley, long a director of the ass'n, was in charge of this session.

DR. CLIFF D. CARPENTER, exec. sec'y, Nat'l Poultry Advisory Council, Chicago, discussed the Conservation of Poultry. He said: "Iowa is one of the largest egg producing states in the union, but it is not the largest in egg production per hen. It is regrettable that Iowa's flocks are not the best fed, because it has the natural advantages to make it so." He likened the Council's plan of poultry conservation to the plan followed by Iowa farmers in the production of the states enormous corn crop, stating that if the same care was given to poultry conservation as is given to the corn production a worth-while increase in eggs and meat would result.

W. C. COVINGTON, Regional Specialist, Feed, Seed and Grain Division, OPA, Des Moines, had the hot subject, Price Ceilings and OPA Regulations. Excerpts from his address follow: "I believe there is general agreement that price control is a necessary evil. Certainly no one would dispute the statement that price control is an evil. Within the limitations established by law, it substitutes administrative rulings for the independent judgment of private management. It would be intolerable under other circumstances other than those of total war. There is no desire among any of us to continue our Governmental activities beyond the day when it can safely be removed.

"It is sometimes said that our regulations have fallen with particular severity on small business. It is indeed probable that the record keeping and reporting provisions have proven more burdensome to small than to large concerns. These we have, in a measure relaxed. But this very

burden has put the small business man on the road to better business management of his enterprise. Our success in protecting the interests of small concerns is revealed by the decline in business mortality to the lowest figures recorded in years.

"It is frequently said our regulations are too complex. It is even asserted they are sometime unintelligible. They are complex because business relationships are complex, because OPA has attempted to reflect in its regulations the customary classifications, the geographic differentials, and the numerous other practices that have been peculiar to different trades. The very essence of a simple regulation is that it treats all people alike. If our regulations are complicated, it is because we have sacrificed simplicity to equity."

In discussing subsidies Mr. Covington said: "Subsidies have been recommended by OPA only in those cases where savings to the government and to consumers will far exceed the expenditures involved. A price increase, like a subsidy, adds to the income of an industry. Unlike a subsidy it may add far more to the income than the amount required to provide relief. Subsidies are desirable where they are more economic than inflation, and for that reason, and that reason alone, they are unpopular because they are surrounded by conditions which are distasteful to their recipients, because they contribute less to profits than would a general increase in the level of prices.

"If the feed and grain industry really prefers relative stability to headlong inflation, it will have to reconcile itself to the fact that price control is a proper dose. It will have to hold its nose and take its medicine. The remedy may be bad, but the disease would be worse. There are no stars on this team. Let's pull together and work as a team and we will come out of this thing, God willing, solvent, having not only won the war against the Axis, but the war against inflation at home."

RAY BOWDEN, exec. vice-pres. Grain & Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n St. Louis, in his summary of Washington legislation of interest to the grain-feed trade said: "The first interest at this moment is the anti-subsidy bill, so-called, now before the Senate after having passed the House. The legislation often is misnamed; it really is a bill for the extension of the life of CCC beyond Dec. 31, 1943. Very few, if any, in Washington want the CCC discontinued. Under almost any situation that develops there will be willingness on both sides of the controversy to have the Corporation continue its functions as prescribed by Congress. But the administration has proposed that subsidies be applied to certain agricultural products in order to hold, or roll back, the prices of these commodities.

"A majority in Congress apparently is opposed to agricultural subsidies, and this apparent majority has written into the CCC bill a clause



Left to right: W. L. Walter, Minneapolis; David Livingston and P. C. Knowlton, St. Louis; B. O. Holmquist, Omaha. Photos from Grain Dealers National Ass'n

which would prohibit this corporation and any other government agency from using funds for such subsidies. Each side accuses the other of wanting to contribute to inflation. The likelihood is that the bill, which already has passed the House by a majority of more than two to one, also will pass the Senate. The Senate will start hearings Nov. 30, and it is possible they will get to a vote on the bill Dec. 10. There is the threat, of course, that the President will veto this legislation if it is passed. But a veto would cause some complications because with Congress in recess over the Christmas holidays, or the possibility that the Senate might sustain the veto, it would mean the legal termination of authority for the CCC on Jan. 1.

"Leading organizations of the grain and feed trade have opposed subsidies for agricultural products. Their opposition is based upon the belief that such subsidies would be inflationary in nature, rather than holding-the-line. Food costs today are a lower percentage of income than for many years. To the man whose income is greatly increased, a subsidy which would further lower his living costs would tend to become inflationary in itself, and the government borrowing for subsidies would add to that inflationary tendency. The opponents of subsidies have contended that the person whose wages are today the highest he has ever known, should pay his food costs today rather than to shift the burden to taxpayers of this and future generations.

"There has been some discussion about the proposal in the House that firms and groups now exempted from federal income taxes, be required to pay taxes in the same manner as firms with which they are in competition. The first move in the House has been to obtain financial statements from companies exempt groups, so as to gain definite knowledge of the amount of taxable earnings now escaping taxation. Farmers' and other types of cooperatives have fallen within this movement, because under the Internal Revenue laws cooperatives have been exempt from federal corporation taxes. Our National Ass'n has, by resolution of its Board, approved the taxation of cooperatives with which we are in competition, on the same basis as private firms. This was no attack on cooperatives as such, for the grass-roots cooperatives, which stand on their own feet without financial and propaganda subsidies from the government, are as proper as they are desirable."

"Some years ago when federal corporate taxes were comparatively light, the private firms were not so much concerned about this tax disadvantage, but in these days when corporate taxes amount to almost confiscation, private firms find it impossible to compete with firms not paying taxes, yet getting great favors from an ever-growing bureaucracy, and which are continually favored by government propaganda. There will be opposition from some cooperatives; it is only human nature to wish to hold onto a trade advantage of this size, and some will fight to hold it. But this movement should bring the whole subject of favoritism to cooperatives into the limelight, and decide whether all business

is to be equally taxed or whether some is to be driven out of existence by governmental favoritism."

PRES. HAYES took the chair for the final session of the meeting.

GAYLE SNEDECOR, Rhodes, read the report of the Resolutions Committee which included an endorsement of the plan covering re-employment of men and women returning from service with the armed forces.

CARL ORSINGER, Waterloo, for the nominating committee presented the following for members of the Board of Directors: For a three year term: George Roher, Pauline; Stanley Eales, Sioux City; Art Nord, Creston; A. E. Sargent, Des Moines; John Nie, Mechanicsville. One year to fill an unexpired term: San Stewart, Clarion. Two years to fill an unexpired term; Harlan Girton, Mason City. Unanimous election followed.

At a Board of Directors meeting following the business session the following officers were elected: Pres., Carl Orsinger, Waterloo; vice-pres., Leland Miller, Cedar Rapids; treas., A. E. Sargent, Des Moines.

Adjourned *sine die*.

The Banquet

A capacity crowd attended the annual banquet of the Ass'n. It was a gala affair made more so by the expert and clever MCing of Ray Bowden. He was at his best, especially when ribbing Iowa's governor, but his excellency gave as good in return, as a preface to his brief, but interesting, talk on Iowa.

CHRIS MILLER, Des Moines, announced the appointment of Walter Berger as Chief of the Feed and Livestock Division, of the Food Products Administration, paying tribute to his ability, his helpfulness in ass'n work and his loyalty to his friends. He presented Mr. Berger with matched traveling bags, the gift of the Des Moines trade.

HERB PLAMBECK, Des Moines, recounted his experiences as a war reporter on the English front, and his various meetings with U. S. fighting men.

M. CLIFFORD TOWNSEND, Washington, D. C., interspersed his excellent talk on 1944 Food Goals and Feed Problems with plenty of Hoosier wit, much to the enjoyment of his listeners. His talk is published elsewhere in this number.

Des Moines Notes

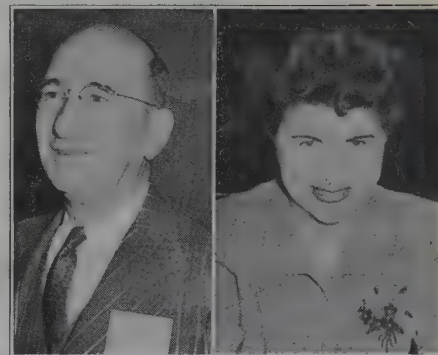
Tom Ibberson, T. E. Ibberson Co., and Geo. Smith represented the elevator builders.

A long and vigorous round of applause greeted Ray Bowden's announcement that Ron Kennedy, former sec'y of the ass'n, had recently been advanced in rank to that of Lieut.-Colonel.

J. C. Kintz passed out pencils and matches advertising his line of grain handling and testing equipment.

Jim "Moon Face" Harders represented Strong-Scott Mfg. Co.

Sunday night many of the visitors journeyed to the club rooms of the Izaak Walton League



Sec'y Mark Thornburg and his able assistant Miss Ruth Lantz, Des Moines—Photos from National Ass'n.

to partake of a moose and elk meat dinner. Harry Linn, Iowa Sec'y of Agriculture donated the meat. Following the dinner entertainment provided through the courtesy of the local trade completed a pleasant evening.

Chemical Treatment of Sorghum Seed

Nineteen materials were tried as disinfectants for sorghum seed to determine their effect on emergence and on smut control during the 5-year period 1937-41.

In severely infested soil in the greenhouse, dust fungicides usually were most effective in improving emergence when they were applied at an excess rate, although they were also beneficial at the recommended rate. In less severely infested greenhouse soil and in field plots, however, benefits to emergence from the heavier dust applications were no greater than from applications at recommended rates.

In soil heavily infested with species of Pythium, dust disinfectants, even when applied in excess, were relatively ineffective in improving emergence at 15° C. and also, to a great extent, at 20°.

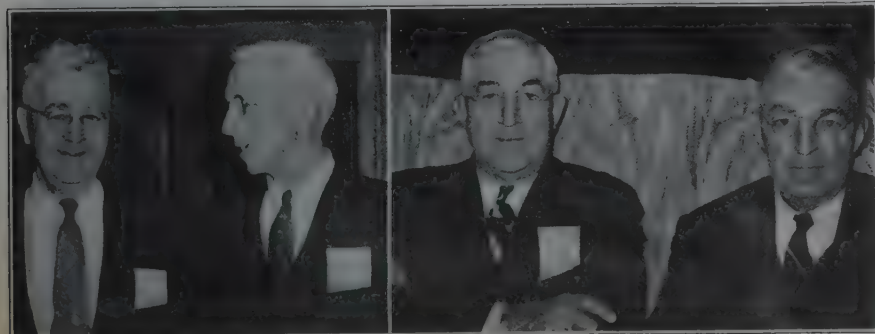
In greenhouse soil infested with species of Fusarium, improvement in emergence as a result of seed treatment with the more effective dust fungicides was usually slight at 15° C. and very pronounced at 20° and 25°, especially when the excess rate of application was used.

The average improvement in emergence following treatment with nine dust fungicides of seed of nine varieties planted on four dates ranged from 11.6 per cent for New Improved Semesan Jr. to 39.5 per cent for copper carbonate and averaged 26.4 per cent for the fungicides used, which comprised six mercury and three copper compounds, all applied at a rate of 2 ounces per bushel.—Technical Bulletin No. 849, U.S.D.A.

Corn in 49 of the 61 Iowa fields the yields were greater on the contoured than on the up-and-down hill area. The average for all fields was 5.6 bushels per acre in favor of contouring.—Iowa State College.

What is needed is that corn be permitted to move in normal market channels which can only be accomplished at this time by the elimination of the ceiling price on corn. To merely raise the ceiling would not bring the needed results because a ceiling price disrupts normal geographical distribution." — Dairy Industry Committee, to O.P.A.

Bertrand, Neb.—The Bertrand Co-operative Exchange is charged by the O.P.A. with having violated the corn ceiling order. The district court at Hastings has issued an order restraining the Exchange from violating Regulation 346. Elevator operators in central Nebraska are forming a pool to help finance the defense of the Exchange.



Left to right: W. H. Marriott sec'y and E. J. Gulnane, Inspector, Sioux City Grain Exchange; A. H. Meinershagen, sec'y Missouri Grain, Feed and Millers Ass'n, Higginsville, Mo.; George Klingenberg, Concordia, Mo. Photos from National Ass'n.

Washington News

Talk with Your Keymen Without Leaving Desk

How often, every day, do you run out to the different departments of your business to give instructions to the man in charge of that department, or, to ask him questions regarding the stock in his inventory? Your feed, your



The Improved Callaphone

coal, your lumber, or any other sideline, you may be handling, may be some distance from your office, and every minute you spare away from your private office, affords a distance caller to telephone you in vain, or, some wandering peddler to step into your office, during your absence, and help himself to the contents of your cash box.

An improved Call-a-Phone enables you to stick close to your own desk and talk to anyone of your department managers, or to all of them, at one and the same time. You can give instructions to any helper not over 2,000 feet away and get correction information immediately without leaving your desk.

The man at the master station can quickly and privately communicate with a helper at any substation. No substation can hear what is said at any other substation, or at the master station. The man at any substation can answer, when called, without leaving his work even though 25 to 30 feet away from his Call-a-Phone.

This is one of the greatest conveniences yet devised for expediting the work and to facilitate communication between different working units of every elevator.

The equipment is so simple and so inexpensive no elevator having scattered activities can afford to try to operate efficiently without the assistance of this improved Call-a-Phone which brings all keymen within whispering distance of his phone. Full information can be obtained by addressing Seedburo Equipment Co.

Essentiality of Establishment

Any establishment engaged entirely in an activity or activities included in the List and Index of Essential Activities may be designated as an essential establishment by the War Manpower Commission Area Office having jurisdiction over the Area in which the establishment is located.

Whenever the essential activities of an establishment are separate and distinct from those which are unclassified or nondeferable, the establishment will be designated as essential only with reference to the essential portion of its activities.

Whenever the essential activities of an establishment are not separate and distinct from those which are unclassified or nondeferable, as is the case when the same set of workers is engaged in both sets of activities, the entire establishment should be designated as essential if approximately seventy-five per cent of its activities are essential.

A wheat for food Conservation Committee for the milling industry has been appointed by Pres. Helm of the Millers National Federation at the request of the War Food Administration. G. S. Kennedy of Minneapolis is chairman.

The administration is working to delay the Senate vote on food subsidies until February.

The proposal to cancel duties on grains for 90 days is vigorously opposed by Rep. Frank Carlson of Kansas.

Limiting food subsidies to \$1,200,000,000 per year contingent on retention of the little steel wage formula is proposed by Senator Ellender of Louisiana.

The House ways and means committee approved a resolution to suspend for 90 days all duties on importation of wheat, oats, barley, rye, cottonseed, flax and hay.

A 60c a bbl. increase in the ceiling price of family flour in Virginia has been granted by O.P.A. which authorized the adjustment to bring Virginia prices in line with those provided adjoining southern states last February.

Since no marketing or distributing activities have been included in the List of Essential Activities, an individual employed in marketing or distributing activities is not engaged in a critical occupation.—Decision Dec. 2 by Manpower Commission.

The Supreme Court Dec. 6 in the case of the Gooch Milling & Elevator Co. ruled that the tax court has no authority to offset previous tax overpayments against tax deficiencies in deciding taxpayer judgments. The decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals is thus reversed.

The Senate agricultural committee Dec. 7 reported favorably a bill to abolish live stock feed subsidies to dairy men, institute a temporary increase of one cent a quart in the price paid milk producers, and approve upward adjustment of milk prices to reflect production costs.

The "Jobber" definition was amended Dec. 8 by the O.P.A. as follows: "Jobber" (sometimes known as primary jobber) means a person other than a wholesaler or retailer as defined in Maximum Price Regulations 421, 422 or 423, who buys corn products whether in carlots or less than carlots and resells the same to any person.

The Millers National Federation in a report to the War Food Administration advocates an immediate reduction in the use of wheat for livestock feed and alcohol production. The federation asserted that if the present disappearance of wheat were maintained thru the crop year to end on June 30, 1944, "it would mean a total use for all purposes of 1 billion, 380 million bushels, or a carryover of only 74,000,000 bushels, which in fact would virtually put the nation on a famine basis."

Effective Jan. 1 no person (not even the armed services themselves) may accept delivery of a lumber shipment which would increase his inventory beyond a 90-day supply. Two lumber conservation orders, No. M-361 for southern yellow pine and No. M-364 for hardwood lumber, were announced by the War Production Board.

"The subsidy scheme was launched to appease the unjustifiable demands of labor leaders for price rollbacks and to cover up the failure to control an unprecedented wage inflation. It is a move on the part of a few labor leaders to obtain a disguised wage increase at the expense of the public treasury—under the guise of 'holding the line' against inflation and under the guise of getting the necessary production of food." — Edward A. O'Neal, pres., American Farm Bureau Federation, to Senate Banking Committee.

Loan on 1943 Corn

Beginning Dec. 1 the Commodity Credit Corporation will lend farmers who have met 90% of their war goals in designated corn belt counties, 81c to 97c a bushel on corn grown this year. Last year the loans in the "commercial area" ranged from 73c to 89c.

Corn belt counties include all counties in Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and parts of Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Missouri and Kansas.

In areas where loans are available outside the designated corn belt counties the 1943 rates will range from 81c to \$1.01, per bushel. Last year's loans in these areas were 57c to 74c—75% of the commercial area rates.

Loan rates this year everywhere are based on 85% of the Sept. 15, 1943 parity price (\$1.06), whereas in 1942 the commercial rate was 85% and non-commercial rate was 75% of the parity last year (98.2c).

Loan rates in corn belt counties are based upon freight-differentials from average shipping points within the area to the terminal market to which the corn normally flows. Loan rates in other counties are related to rates in corn belt counties, weighed by the respective county or area 10-year average production.

All loan rates will be based upon corn grading No. 3 or better, except for moisture content and test weight. The rate for corn grading "mixed" will be 2c less per bushel.

Loans will be available to producers (where farm storage is feasible) from Dec. 1, 1943, to June 30, 1944. Loans will be due Oct. 1, 1944, but will be callable by C.C.C. at any time.



Photo by Will H. Clevenger.

Lack of Priorities has not prevented the Osborne County Farmers Union of Osborne, Kan., building a new Feed Mill and Warehouse.

Feed Men Heard on Order No. 9

At the open hearing held Dec. 2 at Washington by the War Food Administration, representative feed merchants in the main objected to the provisions controlling protein meal.

At the speaker's table were Walter Berger, Marvin Jones, Director Hutson, Grover Hill and T. W. Walker.

MR. HUTSON: We have reluctantly come to the conclusion that we must issue some directives.

COLIN GORDON: This order is the fairest ever written in Washington in the last two years.

FRANK E. BOLING, vice chairman Feed Industry Council: Effective measures should be taken at once to bring livestock numbers within the limits of feed resources. Since we are operating under a managed economy, this can only be done by government action.

It is the judgment of the Feed Council that the priority given growers of soybeans and cottonseed in this proposed order will freeze the meals in the areas of production and further disrupt the flow of these materials to feeders of the whole nation.

Eliminate the priority feature to avoid further freezing of basic feeds in the areas of production.

If the hold-back provision is invoked, government should provide relief for soybean processors producing large quantities of soybean flour at government request—to the extent of taking over their southern soybean meal commitments and filling them from government stocks of meal made from beans that are shipped south.

Work out an exchange ratio for the various ingredients or reduce to a fixed percentage of total protein units used during the base period. This will prevent a clamor for high protein ingredients to the detriment of low protein ingredients.

AUSTIN CARPENTER, director of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants: We are not in favor of any part of this order. The responsibility for the tragic feed situation today lies in the OPA pricing system, which is unworkable and stops the free flow of protein concentrates. The feed industry has done a capable job in conserving and distributing feeds and any assumed maldistribution will not be corrected by this order. The 15-day inventory limit is just too ridiculous to consider. It never has and never can operate successfully and will cause a pathetic series of liquidations of stock.

J. MORRELL, of Vermont, as a feed merchant,

ant, favored the order to prevent indiscriminate distribution of protein feeds.

CHRIS MILLER, of the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n, pointed out that there was just as much shortage in mixed feeds as in proteins. He contended the Iowa farmer would not move out his corn even if the price is increased. He opposed the 15-day inventory provision and urged that any order that may issue be also applied to the sale of straight ingredients.

If you allow the producer to take home all he wants, the action would be as silly as a man taking a shower bath with his hat on.

E. G. CHERBONNIER, of Ralston Purina Co.: Farmers must adjust their number of stock to available feed, and not expect all the adjustment to be made by industry.

HOBBART CREIGHTON, poultryman of Warsaw, Ind.: If this order goes into effect, soybean growers of Indiana will store up proteins at a ruinous rate. He'll fill his barn and be confronted with spoilage caused by rats, leaky roofs and torn sacks and conservation will suffer. The industry should be permitted to iron out the kinks in the present problem.

OSCAR STRAUBE, Kansas City: The mixed feed manufacturer has been expanding production to meet the increased demand, and could be depended upon to continue to co-operate in providing the kind of feeds required. Industry would like to make 32% protein feed but ingredients were too scarce.

WALTER JONES, of Vitality Mills, Chicago, suggested that arbitrary action by the government be delayed until something could be worked out thru the normal channels of distribution.

D. W. McMILLEN, Fort Wayne, Ind.: No order from Washington will correct the present situation. I think I could write a better order than this one, if an order is necessary. Let's not sign something that will not work.

Tennessee Rock Phosphate prices have been increased about 20 cents per ton to compensate mine operators for wage raises. Manufacturers are expected to pay the higher price, yet sell at the former price to consumers. It is used in the manufacture of fertilizer and chemicals.

Des Moines, Ia.—R. E. Walters, district director of the O.P.A., alleges widespread evasion of the corn ceiling by the sale of corn as "mixed feed" made by grinding large quantities of corn and small quantities of oats together. It is sometimes termed "mixed grain base" and shipped east at \$48 to \$52 per ton f.o.b. Iowa points.

Improved Facilities at Rembrandt, Ia.

Cargill, Inc., decided last spring to remodel the old elevator at Rembrandt, Iowa, and wreck the feed mill it had and replace same with a new building and equipment, along with necessary warehouse. Proper permits and priorities were applied for and granted, and the work has been completed and the equipment is now in operation.

In the mill building for processing feed, a Jacobson hammer mill with a 75 HP motor, powered with special feeders and equipment for taking the grain from the driveways to the machine and service bins was supplied. A huller attrition mill of 60 HP was installed for grinding service. The hammer mill was located in the basement of this building, and the attrition mill on the workfloor in a specially prepared setting.

A Strong Scott one ton mixer is being used in mixing concentrates in prepared feeds that are served customers, and for serving the farmer with concentrates in his home-grown feeds that he brings to the plant to be processed.

Special type bulk bins have been provided so that grain may be ground and serviced in bulk to the farmers' wagons in a special driveway at the side of the mill. The fittings throughout this plant were designed by the T. E. Ibberson Co., and bins are provided with fittings for handling ground feeds in bulk to be serviced through the mixer as required from these bins.

The mill building is painted with white enamel on the inside and presents a very neat appearance. Grains may be delivered to the mill from the elevator driveway, or from a special driveway at the side of the feed mill. A complete new driveway was built adjacent to the two old elevators which the owners have been operating for several years. The interior of this driveway has been painted and new dust collecting facilities have been installed and are in operation. The workfloor in one of the elevators was made larger, and provisions made for a grain cleaner for processing grain. New head drives and power and new lights were installed in the elevator.

The outside of the elevator was repaired and painted with specially prepared paint, giving the whole plant a very fine appearance.

About a year ago the owners built a 50,000 bus. annex which stands adjacent to these two elevators. This was painted. While the whole structure is covered with iron, it presents a fine appearance as the color scheme throughout the whole set of buildings is the same.

Alongside of the feed mill the owners provided a large warehouse for the storage of concentrates and feeds which the farmers demand. In the cupola of the mill a special reel has been provided for soft stocks and preparing the best types of feeds served to the customers. This mill is one of the most modern mills in this section of the state.

Two years ago the owners built a new office building adjacent to this set of buildings and installed a 30 ton scale for serving the trade. The power for this plant throughout is furnished by electric motors and the wiring was installed by the Frasier Riach Electric Co. The T. E. Ibberson Co. were the general contractors and designed and built this complete set of new buildings.

From Abroad

The Argentine government's recent preliminary forecast of a 312,000,000 bushel wheat crop this year would represent, if realized, a near record out-turn, according to the Department of Agriculture's Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Only in 1928-29 and in 1938-39, were larger crops harvested. The government has announced that if sufficient outlets are not available, around 92 million bushels may be utilized in 1944 for feed and fuel.



Improved Elevators of Cargill, Inc., at Rembrandt, Ia.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Petersburg, Ind.—Growing wheat is looking very good. Many farmers report they are having trouble in getting help to assist in gathering their corn crop, which is an unusually large one.—W. B. C.

Newburgh, Ind.—Herman S. Collins and his brother, Robert Collins, who are among the largest growers of popcorn in the state report their crop is up to the average and they are finding a ready market for it.—W. B. C.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Based on unofficial reports from a large number of counties, Oklahoma farmers have planted 4,750,000 acres of wheat for 1944, which represents an increase of 25 per cent over the acreage planted a year ago.—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. Co.

Wabash, Ind.—Corn borer infestation decreased 25.15 per cent in Wabash County from 1942 to 1943, according to a report issued from Purdue University. The report is based on a survey of field men of the university on 125 acres of corn scattered about the county.—W. B. C.

Higginsville, Mo., Nov. 24.—The south half of Missouri is harvesting a large crop of lespedeza seed. Some yields are as high as 800 to 1000 lbs. per acre. This seed is bringing 8c per pound to the grower. No subsidy necessary.—A. H. Meinershagen, sec'y, Missouri Grain, Feed & Milling Ass'n.

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 1.—Altho the first official estimate will not be available until the middle of December, planting of 12,000,000 acres represents an increase of 15 per cent. This is almost borne out by advance reports, altho the ratio varies greatly. A few eastern counties report increases ranging from 50 to 100 per cent. Increases run from none to 20 per cent in the central part of the state, and some western counties report a decrease.—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. Co.

Ottawa, Ont.—The area sown to Fall wheat in the Autumn of 1943 is estimated at 735,000 acres, an increase of 28,000 acres, or 4%, as compared with the area sown in 1942, viz., 707,000 acres, reported Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The condition at Oct. 31 was reported at 84% of the long-time average yield per acre, as compared with 94% in 1942. Fall rye sowings in Canada in 1943 are estimated at 273,200 acres, a decrease of 114,000 acres, or 30%, as compared with 387,200 acres sown in 1942.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 18.—Preliminary reports point to an increase of about 10 to 15% in the area seeded to winter wheat this fall. It seems quite apparent that the goal set out by the War Food Administration will not be reached. Whether the difference can be made up by increased seeding of spring wheat next year remains to be seen. Moisture conditions in the eastern soft winter wheat states have been greatly improved. Winter wheat stands are mostly good in Ohio and fair to good in Indiana and Illinois. In the hard winter wheat area of the Southwest conditions are very spotted. Southwestern Nebraska and western Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas still report moisture is insufficient to germinate the seed in many cases. With the lack of good reserve moisture in the subsoil over large areas, the prospects for the 1944 winter wheat crop are not very promising at present.—T. J. Totushek, editor, Cargill Crop Bulletin.

Futures Trading Increased During November

Trading was brisk in the futures markets for most major agricultural commodities during November, the War Food Administration has reported in a summary of commodity futures trading.

In wheat, the total trading on the Chicago Board of Trade was 201,085,000 bushels compared with 167,006,000 bushels in October and 86,748,000 in November, 1942.

Futures trading in rye on that market set an all-time high of 225,258,000 bushels in spite of two market holidays during the month.

The increased trading was accompanied by price rises in the grains, with the exception of oats, while declines were registered in cotton and wool top prices.

Corn Purchase Price of C.C.C.

The Commodity Credit Corporation on Dec. 6 announced that

C.C.C. offers to buy corn during remainder of this month at the old ceiling price in counties where the new ceiling price on corn effective Dec. 6, 1943, represents a reduction in price. The purpose of this is to give producers in these counties, having surplus corn to sell, an opportunity to sell corn during the remainder of December at the ceiling price prevailing in recent weeks.

Under this program the producer shall sell and deliver his corn to the country elevator between Dec. 6 and 31, 1943, inclusive, and obtain a statement from the country elevator showing the quantity, class and grade of corn delivered, price paid, date of delivery and location that the corn is purchased for the account of C.C.C. The producer shall present such statement to the County Agricultural Conservation Committee for its approval and transmission to the Chicago office of C.C.C. for payment of the difference between the new and the old ceilings for the respective grade and quality of corn delivered.

Until further notice, country elevators are authorized and directed to resell corn purchased for C.C.C. at the applicable ceiling price to ultimate users of corn or to dealers. Sales proceeds shall be retained by the country elevators in full settlement of the purchase price paid for the corn and all charges accruing with respect to such corn.

Price adjustment contracts on corn shipped

to Areas 1 and 2-B are being discontinued as of Dec. 6, 1943.

Open Interest in Future Deliveries

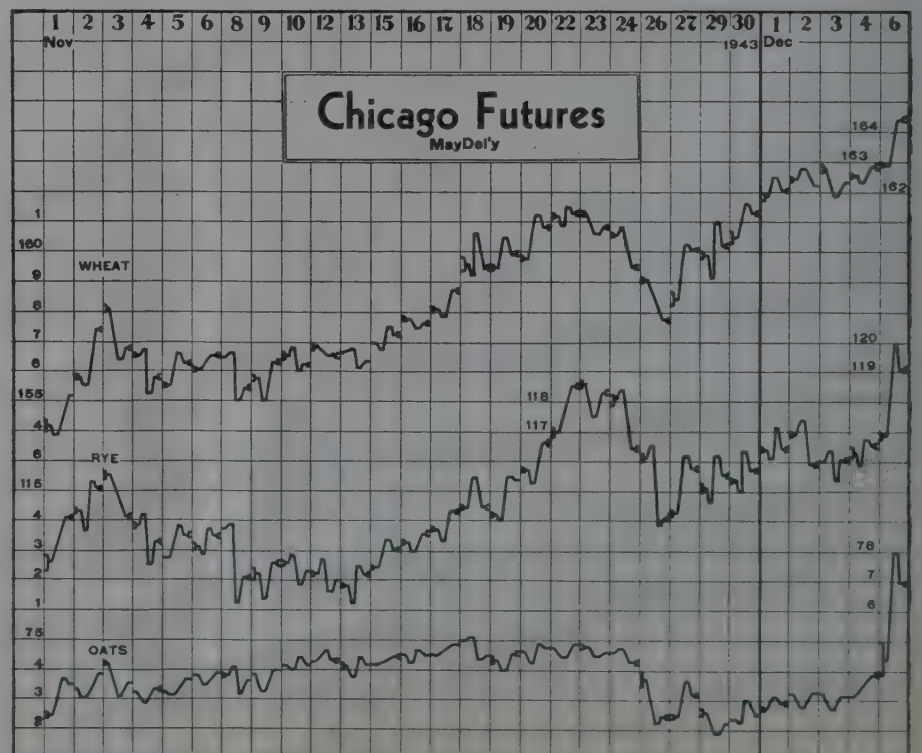
As reported by the Compliance Branch of the Food Distribution Administration the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1000 bus.:

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye
June 26	37,479		15,574	39,357
July 3	38,532		15,500	37,389
July 10	42,676		15,222	36,338
July 17	48,400		16,217	38,137
July 24	50,217		17,361	38,919
July 31	50,890		17,990	38,179
Aug. 7	52,428		17,885	38,642
Aug. 14	53,419		18,991	40,890
Aug. 21	53,420		19,180	40,653
Aug. 28	52,516		19,437	38,354
Sept. 4	49,089		20,277	37,239
Sept. 11	50,064		20,316	38,088
Sept. 18	51,009		18,897	39,020
Sept. 25	50,493		19,186	38,206
Oct. 2	51,474		19,817	38,568
Oct. 9	51,266		20,264	38,638
Oct. 16	49,111	631	19,460	37,447
Oct. 23	48,097	939	19,731	40,177
Oct. 30	45,483	1,281	19,665	41,998
Nov. 6	45,229	1,493	19,233	42,991
Nov. 13	43,963	1,559	18,940	42,568
Nov. 20	41,198	1,405	17,485	42,227
Nov. 27	39,094	1,420	16,941	41,626
Dec. 4	36,781	1,576	17,002	39,194

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, rye, oats, and barley for May delivery at the leading markets in cents per bushel, have been as follows:

	Option	High	Low	Nov. 24	Nov. 26	Nov. 27	Nov. 29	Nov. 30	Dec. 1	Dec. 2	Dec. 3	Dec. 4	Dec. 6	Dec. 7
Chicago	164½	146½	159½	157½	160	160½	161½	162	162½	162½	162½	162½	164½	164½
Minneapolis	156½	139½	151½	149½	151½	152½	153½	154½	154½	154½	154½	154½	156½	156½
Kansas City	156½	139½	152	150½	152	152½	153½	154½	154½	155½	155½	155½	156½	156½
Duluth, durum	140½	148½	147½	149½	150	151½	152½	152½	152½	152½	152½	152½	153½	154
Milwaukee	146½	159½	157½	160	160½	161½	162½	162½	162½	162½	162½	162½	164½	.....
Chicago	120	100½	116½	114	115½	115½	115½	116½	115½	116	116½	116½	119	119½
Minneapolis	117½	94	110½	108½	109½	109½	109½	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½	111½	113½
Milwaukee	120	100½	116½	114	115½	115½	115½	116½	116	116	116½	116½	119	119½
Winnipeg	117½	92½	115½	114½	116½	116½	116½	115½	116	115½	115½	115½	116½	117½
Chicago	78	67½	74½	72½	73½	72½	72½	72½	73½	73½	73½	73½	76½	76½
Minneapolis	75	62½	71½	69½	69½	69½	69½	69	70	70½	69½	70½	73½	.....
Milwaukee	77½	67½	74½	72½	73½	72½	72½	73	73½	73½	73½	74	77	.....
Chicago	115	106½	108½	107½	108	106½	106½	107½	107½	107½	107½	108	111½	112
Minneapolis	122	113½	116	114½	115½	113½	113½	114½	114½	114½	115	115½	119	119½



Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Little Rock, Ark.—D. E. Edison, sec'y of the Farmers Grain Ass'n of Iowa, recently wrote to Gov. Adkins saying that he has asked Iowa farmers to ship corn to Arkansas to alleviate the feed shortage, the governor's office recently announced.—P. J. P.

Duluth, Minn.—Grain receipts in this market Aug. 1, 1943 to Dec. 4, 1943 totaled 73,244,720 bus. and shipments 80,687,575 bus. as against receipts of 51,096,750 bus. in the corresponding time a year ago and shipments of 52,300,815 in the same period. There has been some tapering off in receipts of Canadian grain arriving here by boat.—F. G. C.

Ottawa, Ont.—Shipments of Canadian grain to United States for the week ended Nov. 25 totaled wheat, 9,248,878 bus.; oats, 269,785 bus.; barley, 299,237 bus.; rye, 1,255,348 bus.; flaxseed, 742,562 bus. Total shipments since Aug. 1, 1943, in bushels were: Wheat, 65,091; oats, 19,768,483; barley, 13,639,136; rye, 1,474,803; flaxseed, 4,822,152.—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Ottawa, Ont.—The following quantities of wheat and coarse grain were delivered from farms in western Canada since Aug. 1, 1943 as compared with the like period a year ago, shown in parentheses, expressed in bushels: Wheat, 85,749,999 (114,507,071); oats, 43,654,207 (39,328,353); barley, 35,850,967 (35,787,259); rye, 813,747 (2,816,186); flaxseed, 12,652,034 (9,976,452).—S. A. Cudmore, M.A., Dominion Statistician.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 4.—According to our own estimates, about 71% of the Northwestern flaxseed crop which would move to Minneapolis and Duluth had been marketed up to Nov. 30. We estimate that last year at the same time about 76% of the crop had been moved. Prices this week remain unchanged. Arrivals at Minneapolis were 138 cars for the first five days of the week compared with 207 cars a year ago. In Duluth 120 cars arrived this week compared with 11 a year ago.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., T. L. Daniels.

Decatur, Ill., Dec. 4.—With completion of harvesting the soybean crop, the movement has tapered off. Approximately the same percent-

Soybean Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of soybeans at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1942, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Baltimore	509,055	927	.....	.....
Chicago	1,904,000	1,621,000	993,000	214,000
Ft. Worth	549,600	.....	1,200	.....
Hutchinson	.....	1,200	.....	.....
Kansas City	2,500,700	34,400	977,500	12,800
Milwaukee	.....	93,000	.....	.....
Minneapolis	159,000	72,000	.....	.....
Omaha	1,000,678	312,112	427,500	175,500
Peoria	917,000	373,500	13,560	192,500
St. Joseph	799,500	91,500	81,000	6,000
Wichita	38,400	.....	1,600	.....

Wheat Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1942 in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Baltimore	3,182,289	975,790	166,057	1,555,428
Chicago	3,846,000	1,086,000	3,830,000	2,221,000
Dul.-Sup.	16,830,000	10,660,775	22,339,020	9,983,675
Ft. Worth	1,691,200	593,600	1,516,600	467,600
Hutchinson	1,873,800	2,381,200	.....	.....
Kan. City	4,426,200	5,065,200	5,912,600	4,658,000
Milwaukee	75,200	4,710	660,870	56,000
Minneapolis	16,062,000	12,088,500	9,477,000	4,991,000
Ogden, Utah	730,000	529,000	570,000	435,000
Omaha	1,411,224	626,933	2,377,520	595,396
Peoria	1,263,800	425,300	918,900	798,300
St. Joseph	940,800	952,000	782,000	632,000
Seattle	2,224,000	2,052,000	.....	.....
Superior	8,450,290	4,316,332	12,438,659	7,014,003
Wichita	1,327,700	1,683,000	2,028,100	1,048,900

age of the crop back on the farms as in normal years. Country offerings from this time forward will be negligible until after the turn of the year. Country elevator storage space is well filled with beans for processors. The acute car shortage is forcing corn to move via truck and water channels. Elevators having high-moisture shelled corn in their bins are almost wearing the corn out trying to keep it in condition, while waiting for cars to load it out.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Superior, Wis.—The program organized last spring to ship Canadian and United States grain on the Great Lakes to the northeast prior to the close of navigation will soon be completed, W.F.A. announced. One hundred and eighty million bushels will be shipped under the program compared with 118 million last season. About 100 million bus. of the Lake total this year as compared with 30 million a year ago, have been feed grains for use in New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Arrangements for winter storage of 15 million bushels of feed wheat on ships at lower lake ports have been made, W.F.A. stated. This shipstowed supply will add to the commercial and government stocks of grain now in eastern warehouses. Grain in warehouses and on ships will be moved into consumption during the winter to supplement receipts by rail.

Heavy Movement of Grain Out of Kansas City Last Month

Grain shipments from Kansas City during November included 3,478 cars of wheat, 1,119 cars of corn, 263 cars of oats, 713 cars of kafir, 182 cars of barley and 575 cars of soybeans, a big increase over two years ago, when November shipments were 1,541 cars of wheat, 207 cars of corn, 56 cars of oats, 124 cars of kafir and 90 cars of barley.

Since Aug. 20 stocks have been reduced 17,000,000 bus. of wheat, leaving less than 1,000,000 of free wheat on hand. Corn stocks also have been greatly reduced.

Tulsa, Okla.—Thirty-three cases of Spark-O-Life food were condemned and forfeited by the federal court for misbranding in that certain references to vitamins on the label were alleged to be misleading. The product was made by the Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, Kan.

Barley Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1942, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Baltimore	61,648	25,773	.....	.....
Chicago	1,997,000	1,406,000	1,190,000	429,000
Dul.-Sup.	2,060,030	1,728,525	.....	.....
Ft. Worth	36,800	67,200	.....	.....
Hutchinson	2,500	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City	228,800	272,000	291,200	193,600
Milwaukee	2,579,850	3,092,660	1,421,620	1,072,000
Minneapolis	5,774,900	3,852,900	5,196,900	3,524,100
Omaha	216,000	384,000	313,350	448,000
Peoria	361,000	246,400	205,600	130,600
St. Joseph	105,000	21,000	28,000	8,750
Seattle	119,000	99,400	.....	.....
Superior	1,246,170	680,078	1,400,195	399,023
Wichita	17,600	1,600	14,400	1,600

Oats Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during November, compared with November 1942 in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Baltimore	123,612	163,984	.....	.....
Chicago	1,268,000	693,000	1,959,000	872,000
Dul.-Sup.	650,375	208,955	765,335	68,000
Ft. Worth	44,000	92,000	20,000	.....
Hutchinson	1,500	.....	.....	.....
Kan. City	408,000	346,000	526,000	350,000
Milwaukee	25,300	27,120	49,875	49,400
Minneapolis	5,676,750	2,967,750	4,437,000	2,938,500
Omaha	415,022	566,090	1,000,000	791,030
Peoria	218,800	148,500	170,000	132,000
St. Joseph	474,000	572,000	92,000	60,000
Seattle	344,000	132,000	.....	.....
Superior	422,996	111,507	601,424	15,142
Wichita	17,600	16,000	16,000	9,600

C.C.C. Grain Loan Maturities

WHEAT, warehouse stored, Apr. 30, 1943; farm stored, Apr. 30, 1944.

CORN, all stored on farm, on demand, or Oct. 1, 1944.

BARLEY, on demand, but not later than Apr. 30, 1944.

GRAIN SORGHUMS, on demand, but not later than June 30, 1944.

C.C.C. Loan Rates on Grain

BARLEY, on farms, No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 73c; No. 4, 67c per bushel. In California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington, 5c higher.

SORGHUMS, on farms, No. 2 or better, 85c; No. 3, 80c; No. 4, 70c. In Arizona and California, 5c higher.

FLAXSEED at Minneapolis \$2.85 for No. 1.

CORN, 81c to \$1.01 per bushel for No. 3.

WHEAT, average \$1.23 per bushel on farm.

SOYBEANS, \$1.80 per bushel at the country elevator for No. 2 green and yellow of 1943 crop.

RYE, for No. 2 or better, 75c on farm, 68c in warehouse, no farm storage payment.

Parity and Farm Prices

PARITY

Date	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley	Soybeans
Jan. 15..	139.7	101.4	63	113.8	97.8	152
Feb. 15..	141.4	102.7	63.8	115.2	99	154
Mar. 15..	142.3	103.4	64.2	115.9	99.7	155
Apr. 15..	143.2	104.0	64.6	116.6	100.3	156
May 15..	144.1	104.6	65.0	117.4	100.9	156.0
June 15..	145.0	105.0	65.4	118.0	102.0	157.0
July 15..	146.0	106.0	65.8	119.0	102.1	158.0
Aug. 15..	146.0	106.0	65.8	119.0	102.0	158.0
Sept. 15..	146.0	106.0	65.8	119.0	102.0	158.0
Oct. 15..	147.0	107.0	66.2	120.0	103.0	159.0
Nov. 15..	148.0	107.0	66.0	120.0	103.0	160.0

FARM PRICES

Date	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley	Soybeans
Jan. 15..	117.5	88	52.5	61.3	68.3	159
Feb. 15..	119.5	90.4	55.5	64.1	70.7	160
Mar. 15..	122.7	94.8	58.4	68.9	74.8	165
Apr. 15..	122.3	100.2	61.1	69.5	77.3	167
May 15..	122.8	103.4	61.2	71.9	76.8	172.0
June 15..	124.0	106.0	64.8	79.7	83.9	173.0
July 15..	126.0	108.0	65.6	90.0	92.0	170.0
Aug. 15..	127.0	109.0	65.2	83.4	92.9	168.0
Sept. 15..	130.0	109.0	69.6	94.9	96.5	169.0
Oct. 15..	135.0	107.0	74.4	101.0	103.0	180.0
Nov. 15..	137.0	105.0	75.0	102.0	103.0	180.0

Corn Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1942 in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Baltimore	127,641	1,053,117	.....	.....
Chicago	10,921,000	10,218,000	4,082,000	8,278,000
Dul.-Sup.	261,945	1,308,450	252,000	2,592,585
Ft. Worth	57,000	207,000	3,000	57,000
Hutchinson	.....	1,250	.....	.....
Kan. City	2,895,100	3,495,200	1,678,500	1,768,500
Milwaukee	708,640	472,750	60,180	85,800
Minneapolis	891,000	1,851,000	741,000	2,005,500
Omaha	1,563,576	2,453,555	1,356,034	2,205,000
Peoria	3,349,800	2,659,800	1,453,800	1,118,500
St. Joseph	1,309,500	820,500	667,500	528,500
Seattle	78,000	72,000	.....	.....
Superior	220,062	1,308,477	252,000	2,828,121
Wichita	14,400	8,000	4,800	6,400

Rye Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1942, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Baltimore	.....	8,147	.....	.....
Chicago	1,689,000	540,000	218,000	409,000
Dul.-Sup.	16,300	467,930	199,460	630,820
Ft. Worth	34,500	6,000	.....	.....
Hutchinson	1,250	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City	73,500	42,000	72,000	24,000
Milwaukee	6,480	166,100	5,130	149,345
Minneapolis	583,500	678,000	522,000	790,500
Omaha	54,600	39,200	103,600	78,400
Peoria	28,800	26,600	15,600	18,000
St. Joseph	15,000	.....	.....	.....
Seattle	16,500	1,500	.....	.....
Superior	13,399	322,093	26,964	635,000

New Packing Equipment for 100 Pound Sacks

One of the most neglected yet important operations in a feed mill is the packing of the finished product. It is still more important during these war years when production has to be maintained at full blast in spite of a labor shortage which continues to get scarcer. The feed producer is squeezed between ceiling prices and rising costs, but he can now find a solution to his problems in the packing room.

OVERWEIGHT is one of these problems although the seriousness is sometimes not appreciated. With a production of say 8,000 tons of feed a month, an overweight of 4 ounces per bag represents 20 tons or about \$1,000 a month irrevocably lost. Many is the producer who has found an average overweight of 8 ounces and even more per bag, so that his loss in dollars and in scarce ingredients becomes prodigious.

This loss in overweight arises from a number of sources. The automatic scale may be operating above its rated capacity in the interest of rapid production, and accuracy is being sacrificed. The check scale may be old and sluggish so that it does not clearly register a 4 ounce overweight. Most frequently the trouble lies with the man at the packer who intentionally puts in overweight so as to avoid future complaints from shortweighted customers. Still another reason may lie in fatigue to which the

operator is subject. He is worn out from lifting bags to a sewing conveyor and is more interested in watching the clock for quitting time than in efficient operation.

SHORTWEIGHT often results from some of these same conditions and invaluable customer goodwill can thereby be lost forever. A few light bags may discount all the costly sales promotion which may have been directed at a purchaser over a long period of time.

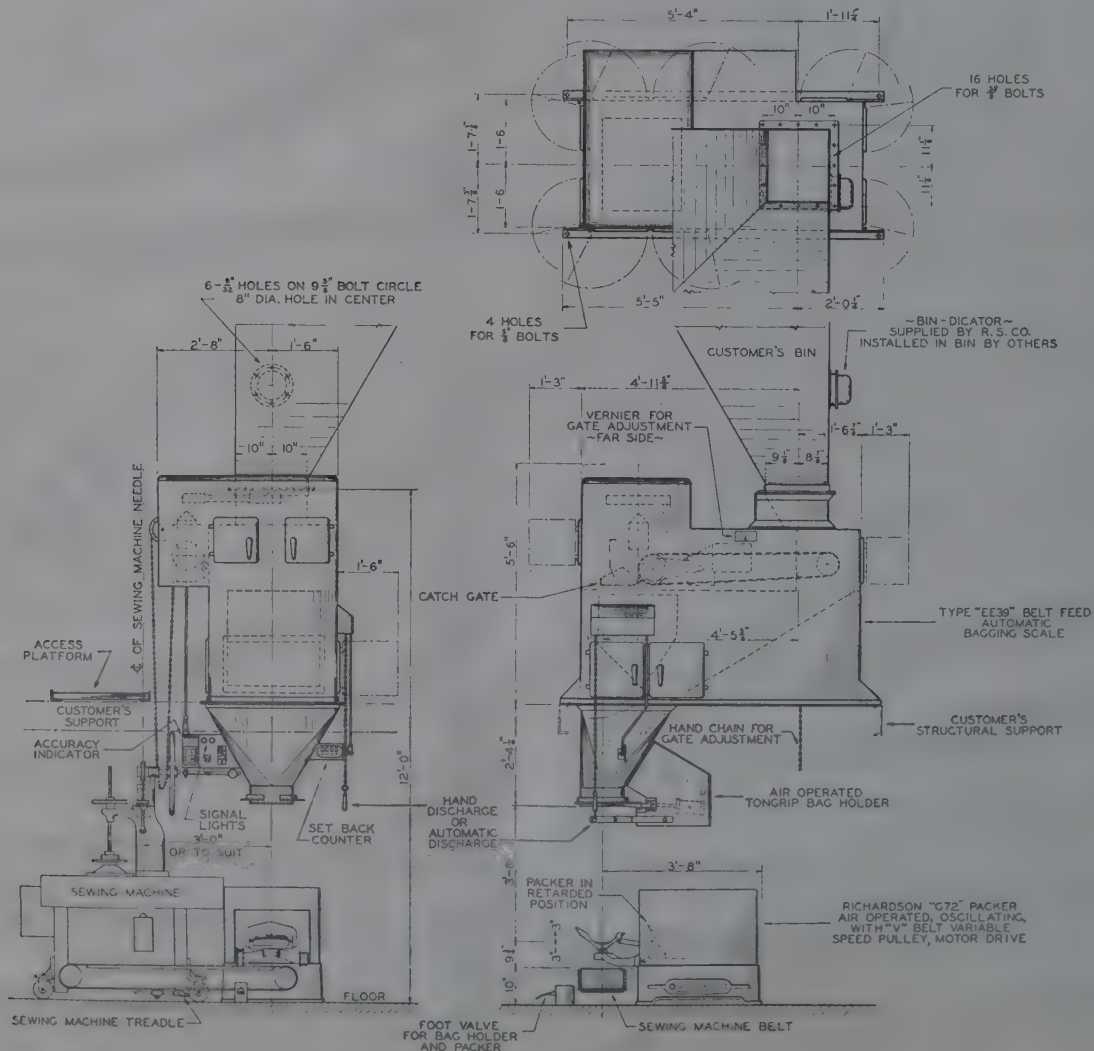
LABOR is scarce, yet most plants still require husky young men to handle 100 pound bags while being packed and to lift these bags onto the sewing machine conveyor. This man handling of 100 lb. sacks is a most unfortunate waste of precious labor. It has been the rule rather than the exception for a man to swing at least five bags per minute from a packer to a sewing conveyor which means he is bodily moving fifteen tons an hour or 120 tons during his 8 hour shift. It is little wonder that he has no mental or physical strength left to think about the accuracy of his bag weights. When he quits in favor of another job, the bag packing must still go on and aggressive superintendents are thinking about women for the job.

With the proper mechanical assistance, women can do the job and they are doing it where they get that mechanical assistance. It is not the intent of this article to recommend the use of women in the packing room but rather to point out that the heavy labor can be removed from the job to make it easier for the men or so that women can do the work if required.

Forward-thinking superintendents have repeatedly voiced their need for equipment which will answer these problems and the Richardson Scale Co. has now produced it. It is called the One-Man Unit Packing System and the arrangement is illustrated herewith.

The system involves a new type of belt feed automatic scale, an air operated bag holder, an air and motor operated oscillating packer, an automatic check weigher to show the accuracy of each bag in ounces, and finally, the simple interlocking controls to coordinate the operations with a conventional sewing conveyor. With this system one man or woman can fill, pack, checkweigh and sew from five to six 100 lb. bags of feed per minute with a minimum of effort.

Here, in one outfit which can often pay for itself in three months by its dependable accuracy alone, is a solution for many feed producers' problems. Multiple units, each with its own single operator can turn out twelve or eighteen bags per minute according to production requirements. No additional headroom is required for the new equipment to take the place of existing automatic scale-packers. No longer do weights vary because of an erratic flow of feed from overhead conveyor or reel. The check weigher is built into the system to check every bag weight without lifting from the line. The automatic scale is designed for handling everything from scratch grains to low content molasses feed and even pellets, so that where required one outfit can handle the entire produc-



Automatic Scale, Bag-Holder, Check Weigher, Packer, and Sewing Equipment Arranged for One-Man Operation.

tion of a small mill. It is streamlined yet all parts are fully accessible for inspection and maintenance.

The secret of the one-man operation really lies in the automatic controls. The operator has only to put an empty bag around the spout and then guide the previously packed bag through the sewing head, making the job suitable for women workers.

The War Production Board has apparently realized the importance of this packing equipment to the war effort because satisfactory priority ratings are being extended repeatedly for its purchase. This is as it should be because the equipment does make it possible to maintain production of vital feedstuff with a reduced labor force.

Many other interesting features are included in this One-Man Unit Packing System and further information can be obtained by writing Richardson Scale Co.

Farmers are urged by Purdue University to get delivery on their spring supply of fertilizer as soon as possible.

Food Goals for 1944 and Feed Problems

By M. CLIFFORD TOWNSEND, representative of War Food Administrator, before Western Grain & Feed Ass'n.

The first objective is to raise enough, and the right kinds of food, for a well-balanced and generous diet for our fighting forces, an adequate diet for our civilians, and then to send to our fighting allies all we possibly can above that amount.

The second objective is to see that food for our civilians at home is divided fairly among all of our people and that they get it at a reasonable price.

The increase of food production during this war has been greater than in any four-year period in our history. It is 30 per cent greater than in the first four years of World War I.

Our farmers, even with their handicaps brought on by war necessity, have increased the following important foods in four years to the following percentages of 1935-39: Soybeans, 368; peanuts, 225; potatoes, 128; corn, 113;

pork, 178; lard, 173; chicken meat, 163; eggs, 150; beef, 127; milk, 114; lamb and mutton, 113.

THE MAIN FOOD PRODUCTION PROBLEMS the past two years have been labor, farm machinery and supplies and fertilizers.

It is impossible to estimate how much more food could have been produced if these problems could have been solved entirely. Most farmers by their ingenuity and hard work met and overcame most of these problems. It is my belief that the circumstances of the war effort will now make it possible to relieve the farmers, to a great extent, of some of their past difficulties.

FARM LABOR.—No appreciable amount of food has been lost in this country by a lack of labor, as city workers, women, children, older people, the shifting of labor from one part of the country to another, the importation of Mexicans, Jamaicans and Bahamans, and the use of war prisoners, together with longer hours worked by the farmers, has done the job.

The marvelous job done in Maine with the potato crop this year is a splendid example.

Maine had a record crop of 71 million bushels of potatoes this year. This was an increase of 42% over the 1935-1939 average, compared to the national increase of 28%.

About 1,600 farm workers from Kentucky, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and West Virginia, during a slack season on their farms, joined thousands of Maine farm and city workers, 600 Boy Scouts, a few Canadian workers, 300 from Jamaica, about 1,000 soldiers, and other helpers in harvesting the all-time record Maine potato crop.

In response to the call for help from Maine, the Southern workers were recruited by the Extension Service of their States, transported to Maine by the Office of Labor of the War Food Administration, and placed on farms by the county agents' offices and War Boards in Maine.

The Maine crop, which stores well, will help feed civilians in at least 30 states, and about 18 per cent of the crop is expected to go to the armed forces.

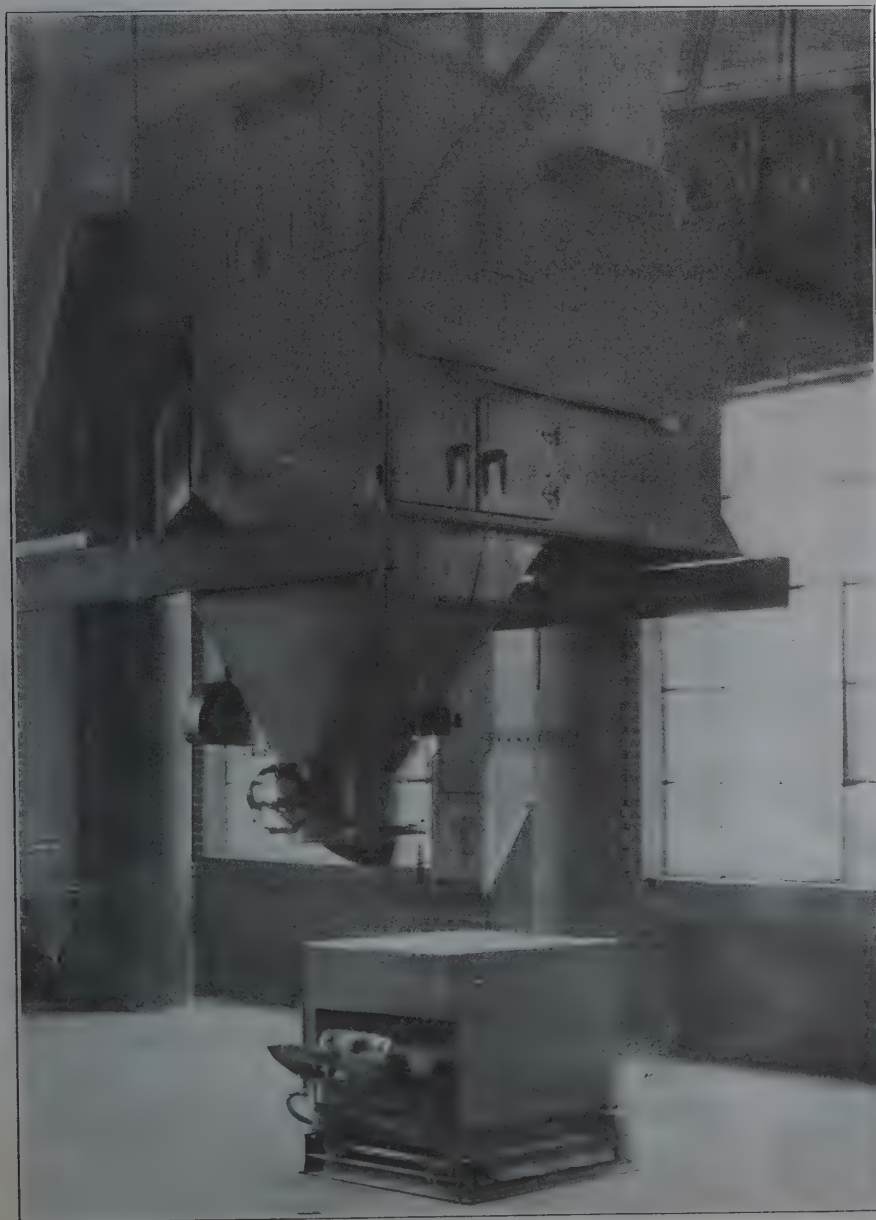
This potato project is a fine illustration of the splendid spirit of co-operation that exists among our state and federal agencies and our farmers.

To help on the truck crops of Massachusetts some 88 workers were transported from Missouri, and later on in the season 150 workers were brought in from Kentucky for the cranberry harvest of Plymouth County.

School children were recruited in Philadelphia to work on Vermont farms doing general work during the summer. The number of such students transported totaled 130.

FARM MACHINERY.—War necessities are now reduced to a point where more steel can be spared for farm machinery. Material has been allocated and manufacturers' schedules of production are now set. This production on an over-all basis will be approximately 80 per cent of 1940. This is about twice as much as was produced for the 1943 crop year. In some items, such as tractors, potato planters, potato diggers, harrow tools and harvesting equipment, it is even more than that.

FERTILIZER OUTLOOK FOR 1943-44.—The supply of chemical fertilizer materials available for food production during the year July 1, 1943, to June 30, 1944, is larger than in any previous year, except for potash. It is anticipated that the demand for fertilizer will be considerably greater than last year, when the demand was in excess of the available supply of all materials.



The New Automatic Scale and Oscillating Packer Ready for Installing the Sewing Head and Conveyor

At least 20 to 25 per cent of our total food production is directly attributable to the use of fertilizer.

The total supply of nitrogen to be available in 1943-44 is 625,000 tons, or 33 per cent more than the 460,000 tons consumed in 1942-43. The production of superphosphate will total 7,000,000 tons in 1943-44, compared with a production of 5,800,000 tons in 1942-43, an increase of more than 20 per cent. The supply of potash available for agriculture in 1943-44 will be about 560,000 tons, compared to a distribution to fertilizer companies in 1942-43 of 590,000 tons. The actual consumption of potash in the calendar year 1941 was 461,000 tons.

In 1942-43 we produced nearly 195 million units of livestock products. (A unit of livestock product is simply a common denominator to represent a given quantity of milk, hogs, cattle, chickens, or eggs.) This output was the largest on record. But in achieving this production, it is estimated that 147 million tons of concentrates were fed, or approximately three-fourths of a ton of concentrates per livestock production unit.

THE GOALS for 1943-44 call for the production of more than 198 million units of livestock products. At the same rate of feeding as in 1942-43—that is to say, at the rate of three-fourths of a ton per unit—the quantity of concentrates fed would be approximately 150 million tons. This would leave only 13 million tons for commercial uses, seed, exports, and carry-over, whereas the estimates of requirements for commercial uses, seed and exports alone total more than 13 million tons. At this rate there would be no carryover at all next fall. How then can we expect to produce more animal products with less feed?

When the Japanese took the Dutch East Indies and the Philippines they took from us not only rubber and tin but also from 15 to 20 per cent of oil and about 5 per cent of protein feeds. The farmers were asked to, and did increase the production of peanuts 70 per cent and soybeans 100 per cent in 1942. This increased production of vegetable protein meals gave us a total supply of vegetable protein feeds of 6.1 million tons, which was 1.3 million tons more than we ever had in this country in any other year. A great many doubted whether, even with the higher prices for animal products, the farmers could use all of it. In order to get it converted into much needed milk, meat and eggs, a low ceiling was placed on it and a campaign of education was instituted among the farmers to point out both the war need for better feeding, and the economic value to them. Well you know the result! We were short of protein before the year ended.

UNEQUAL DISTRIBUTION OF PROTEIN FEED.—While the total amount of protein feed available this year is 105 per cent of what we had last year, it apparently is not being equally distributed to the farmers. It is claimed that some farmers, especially in the cotton States, are demanding meal in exchange for their seed even when they have no livestock. Some processors have gone in the mixed feed business within the last year, and some mixers are using increased quantities.

ORDER NO. 9.—In order to try to help to get this vitally important feed supplement distributed as fairly as possible to all the feeders and mixers of the United States, the War Food Administration last Wednesday issued proposed order, Food Production Order No. 9, Revision No. 3. This order provides that no manufacturer may use more than 110 per cent of the protein he used in 1942, nor more than 110 per cent of any three consecutive months in 1942 in any one quarter of 1944.

There is no limitation on the amount of protein which is mixed by the manufacturer with other feed ingredients supplied by the feeder if the mixing and purchase of other ingredients are not required by the manufacturer as a condition of the sale of the protein.

This revised order also continues the provision that upon 31 days' notice the Director may from time to time order processors of proteins

to set aside as much as 20 per cent to be sold as directed. They probably will start with 10 per cent to be set aside in January. The Director may prohibit the shipment or delivery of protein meal into any designated area, provided this limitation shall not be less than 110 per cent of 1942 delivery.

No soy flour, grits or similar edible products of soybeans other than soybean meal, cake or pellets, shall be used for the manufacture of feed for either livestock or poultry.

No person other than a feeder shall accept delivery of protein meal which together with his inventory would exceed a fifteen day supply. No feeder shall accept delivery of protein meal which together with his inventory would exceed a thirty day supply. Exceptions as to carload lots to mixers and normal practices of ranchers are made.

Protein seed producers are limited to their normal requirements when they exchange seed for meal.

The feeding year and proposed order ends Sept. 30.

We can produce enough for our own people, our armed forces and some for our allies. We desire to increase the amount to our allies in order to shorten the war and save lives.

But we must do more than produce food. We must also conserve, share, and play fair with what is produced.

Berger Chosen Chief of Feed and Livestock Branch

Walter C. Berger of Des Moines, Ia., has been appointed head of the newly created feed and livestock branch of the War Food Administration.

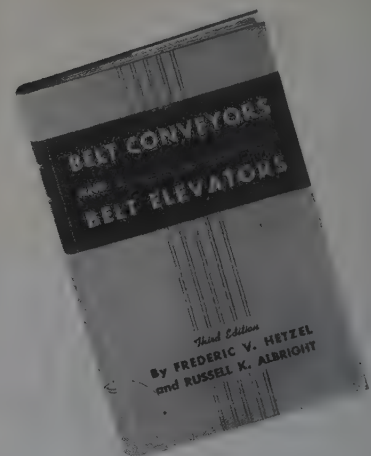
Mr. Berger is a farm boy who was graduated from Iowa State College at Ames and then engaged in the feed business, finally at Des Moines organizing the Des Moines Oat Products Co., of which he is president.

Besides making a success of this firm for several years he took time to promote the interests of the trade thru organized effort. He is a director of the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n, a regional director of the Feed Industry Council, and his firm is a member of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n.

Washington officials regard him as a spokesman for the small feed mixers and dealers. He is expected to set up a program that will obtain the maximum production of meat, dairy and poultry products from the supply of feed available. He will carry on other duties in this line of activity as assigned by Director Hutson.



W. C. Berger, Washington, D. C., Chief of Feed & Livestock Branch



This third edition of "Belt Conveyors and Belt Elevators" by Frederic V. Hetzel and Russell K. Albright is thoroughly revised and in accord with current practices. No other book gives as much authoritative information on this subject.

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Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Pine Bluff, Ark.—Horace Bryan Whyte, 33, died Dec. 1 at his home. He was connected with the Whyte Feed Mills of which his uncle, Charles L. Whyte, is president.—J. H. G.

Arkadelphia, Ark.—The Temple Cotton Oil Mill has started the compression of several thousand tons of soybeans, Manager Allen Ganaway recently announced, under a northern contract with the C.C.C. The mill is operating on three eight-hour shifts and employs 100 persons. The beans come mostly from Illinois and Indiana. They are being compressed for the oil with the meal and cake being sold as a feed product, allowing farmers in this community to obtain feed. The mill continues to buy cottonseed which it will crush at a later date.—P. J. P.

CALIFORNIA

Palo Alto, Cal.—The Palo Alto Feed & Fuel Co. is repairing its building.

Hanford, Cal.—Glenn L. Pitts has purchased the feed and warehouse business of W. F. Brown & Son and has taken possession.

Fortuna, Cal.—S. F. Davis and C. E. Davis have reopened the feed and seed store here formerly owned and operated by the late Lewis S. East and will carry a full stock of poultry and cattle feed.

Porterville, Cal.—The Porterville Feed & Seed, with G. V. Brady as manager, assisted by James W. Henderson, both of Reedley, has opened for business here. Mr. Brady formerly was employed by the Albers Milling Co. as regional feed sales supervisor for the Upper San Joaquin Valley territory.

CANADA

Winnipeg, Man.—The Western Grain Co., Ltd., recently reported a net operating income of \$699,638, or \$219,000 over the 1942 total, for the fiscal year ended July 31, 1943. Total income amounted to \$733,005, compared with \$498,328 a year ago. The latest profits are the largest the company has shown since 1929. Net balance available for dividends was \$120,738, compared with \$53,746 in 1941-42.

Toronto, Ont.—Effective Nov. 15 the Dominion government is paying a drawback of 25c a bushel on Manitoba No. 4 northern wheat and grades of equal or lower value purchased for use as feed. It replaces the former one of 8c a bushel on wheat of any grade purchased for feeding. It also announced no drawback will be provided from Nov. 15 on any western Canadian wheat of higher value than Manitoba No. 4, since it is likely the higher grades of wheat will be required for human consumption in the future. The decision to increase the drawback on these feeding grades was due to the recent advance in western wheat prices. This action will serve to bring net costs of wheat used for feed more into line with oats and barley, both of which grains have been under price ceilings for more than a year. The 25c drawback represents a payment by the Dominion government of approximately \$8.25 a ton on these grades of wheat purchased for feeding. The government further contributes to lowering the cost of feed to buyers in eastern Canada and British Columbia thru its freight assistance policy.

Toronto, Ont.—Mills in western Canada are nearly all operating on government regulation flour for British government account. These mills until recently were only operating part time.

Fort William, Ont.—R. B. Pow, superintendent of the Reliance Grain Co., president of the Society of Grain Elevator Supts. of N. A. and a director of the Grain & Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n, recently underwent an emergency operation. His legion of friends on both sides of the border will be pleased to learn he reports he is rapidly improving and expects to return to his office within a short time.

ILLINOIS

Griggsville, Ill.—M. M. Lasbury, at one time associated with T. M. Yates in operation of Pike Mills, died unexpectedly Nov. 15.—P. J. P.

Bourbon, Ill.—John J. Jensen, 55, operator of the Bourbon elevator for several years, died Nov. 8, in the Jarman Hospital at Tuscola, of a heart ailment.

Cisco, Ill.—W. S. Armsworth, for 20 years a local grain buyer but more recently owner of a hardware store, died, recently, following a four weeks' illness.—P. J. P.

Royal, Ill.—Wesley & Rising have purchased the Grussing Grain Co. elevator, and took immediate possession. This gives them four elevators, the others being at Block, Longview and Bongard (Villa Grove, P. O.).

Virginia, Ill.—Irvin Myers has opened a feed and baby chicks store in the warehouse owned by Mrs. E. J. McGuire and formerly occupied by Consumers Service. Mr. Myers formerly conducted a similar business at Abingdon.—P. J. P.

Compton, Ill.—The Torri Grain Co. recently completed construction of an elevator on the site of the old one. The new structure is triple the capacity of the old one and all machinery installed of the latest speediest type. Quin Torri is manager.

Golden, Ill.—William L. Bruns, manager of Bruns & Son Elevator, who caught his left hand and arm in a lime spreader which was being used to deliver beans to the elevator, Nov. 4, is getting along as well as can be expected. Mr. Bruns was alone at the time of the accident.—P. J. P.

Morrison, Ill.—The M. Kleinschrodt & Son elevator was destroyed by fire early in the morning of Nov. 14. Only a cash register was saved. The building was owned by Potter Bros., and was built in the 1860's. It had been in continual use since, but for the past 25 years had been used for ice and fuel business by the Kleinschrods.

Fairfield, Ill.—B. H. Challenger, representative of the Confection Cabinet Co., stated if sufficient popcorn could be raised in this county his company would be interested in spending some \$80,000 in establishing an elevator and other buying equipment here. He named 5,000 acres of the crop seed to be cultivated here to justify the expenditure.—P. J. P.

Charleston, Ill.—Edward J. Whalen of the Charleston Elevator recently was fined \$751.57 by the U. S. District Court at Danville for over-ceiling sales of corn, the O.P.A. announced. The judgment entered against Mr. Whalen represents one and one-half times the amount by which the selling price exceeded the established ceiling price, the O.P.A. office said.—P. J. P.

Murphysboro, Ill.—Samuel Bizzell, who recently bought the property of the Southern Illinois Milling & Elevator Co. at 12th and Locust Sts., from the government, plans extensive alterations and improvements there at once. The mill is at present turning out a volume of feeds and dealing in grains as a local market. Mr. Bizzell has purchased a two-story residence here which he plans to modernize during the winter and spring.

Breese, Ill.—Edward Feltrop was honor guest at a recent dinner given by the directors of the Breese Grain Co. in commemoration of his 21 years of uninterrupted service with that company. Directors and employees of the company were in attendance. Immediately following the dinner a cake with 21 candles was placed before Mr. Feltrop, apprising him of the fact that the gathering was in his honor, and A. C. Koch, president of the company, made a short appropriate talk.

Catlin, Ill.—The Catlin Grain Co. elevator, owned by Victor Current, Danville, will be rebuilt next spring. The elevator burned Nov. 6. Mr. Current stated plans are being made to set up a portable elevator to handle some grain, unloading wagons and trucks directly into the railroad cars, but there will be no storage facilities until new bins can be built. In the elevator at the time it burned were 20,000 bus. of soybeans, 13,000 bus. of oats and 6,000 bus. of shelled corn. The loss was estimated at about \$100,000.

Tuscola, Ill.—An empty five-ton grain truck belonging to the Big Four Co. of Mattoon, Ill., broke thru the center section of a ramp at the Douglas County Grain Co. elevator Nov. 22 and hung suspended thru the ramp most of the day while carpenters worked at blocking up the section. The truck was entering the elevator to take on a load of grain when the ramp supports gave way, dropping the rear wheels thru the flooring. The driver was uninjured and the truck was not damaged and was driven off as soon as the ramp was raised.—P. J. P.

Peoria, Ill.—The Bisceglia Bros. Wine Co. of Fresno, Cal., parent organization of the Bisceglia Distilling Co., has announced plans for the construction of a complete dry feed recovery plant as part of an expansion program at its local properties. The new feed plant, representing an outlay of about \$250,000, will be designed to handle the entire output of salvage material from the Peoria establishment formerly used by the Hiram Walker Sons distillery. The Bisceglia firm is producing more than 150,000 gals. of alcohol a month in the plant.

East St. Louis, Ill.—Warrants charging arson have been issued against two negro boys, 10 and 13 years old, following an investigation into the burning of the Hezel Milling Co. abandoned warehouse on Nov. 3. One of the boys was released on bond, the other held in the county detention home, pending their appearance in juvenile court Nov. 20. Three other negro boys, who were with them at the time of the fire, also were summoned to appear at the hearing. Some of the boys said they built a fire on the second floor to dry the clothes of one of the younger boys who had fallen into a puddle of water in the basement of the building.—P. J. P.

CHICAGO NOTES

The amendment to the rules of the Board of Trade permitting non-residents to vote by mail was adopted Nov. 24 by a substantial majority.

Thornhope (Oak, R.F.D.), Ind.—The Farmers Grain & Supply Co. has razed the former corn crib attached to its elevator and built a large corn crib, warehouse and dust house.—A. E. L.

Kenneth Finley, weighman employed by Rosendahl Bros. at their Belt Elvtr., died Nov. 15 at a hospital after a brief illness. He was 53 years of age, and had been employed by the Cape County Milling Co., Cape Girardeau, Mo., Stratton Grain Co., Schneider, Ind., and in other elevators.

Acting under the provisions of Rule 251, which deals with emergencies, the directors of the Board of Trade, at a special meeting Dec. 4, issued three new regulations providing that the maximum prices on transactions in cash or futures on corn, oats and barley, will be in conformity with any maximum prices promulgated by the O.P.A.

Cargill, Inc., by terms of a sale completed Dec. 2, became the owner of the South Chicago Elevator property of the Chicago & North Western Railroad Co. at the southeast corner of Torrence Ave., and East 117th St., which it has leased for eight years. The 9,307,000-bu. elevator is Chicago's largest grain elevator and one of the largest in the country. The property comprises a tract of 84 acres of land in addition to the elevator structure. The announced purchase price was \$1,783,545.

INDIANA

Grandview, Ind.—The Cadick Milling Co. has built an addition to its feed mill.—H. H. H.

Ottwell, Ind.—A new 40-ton truck scale is being installed at the plant of the Ottwell Milling Co.—H. H. H.

Huntertown, Ind.—Two one-ton feed mixers are being installed in the Huntertown Grain & Lumber Co. elevator.—A. E. L.

Rensselaer, Ind.—Twenty-one silver trophies were awarded at the Jasper County Corn Show held here Nov. 30, Dec. 1 and 2 at the Armory.

Grass Creek, Ind.—A new corn cleaner and truck scale are among the alterations made at the Hirsch-DePoy Grain Co. elevator.—A. E. L.

Richmond, Ind.—William Lathrop recently purchased the Richmond Feed Market from Henry Bowen and is operating it as the Lathrop Hatchery & Feed Market.

Pekin, Ind.—The O. L. Cauble Feed & Lumber Co. is building an addition to its feed mill, to be used as a warehouse. A new corn sheller has been installed in the plant.—H. H. H.

Shipsheana, Ind.—The Wolfe Grain Co. of Topeka has purchased the Bender Hybrid Corn building and agency. Mr. Bender, who lives in Topeka, is retiring from the hybrid corn business.

Rushville, Ind.—The annual Rush County corn show will be held in the court house here on Dec. 18, it has been announced by the Rush County Better Crops Ass'n., which sponsors this annual event. Harvey Arnold is general superintendent of this year's show.—W. B. C.

Elwood, Ind.—The mysterious fire which destroyed the hay warehouse owned by the Kiefer Feed & Supply Co. last month was cleared up when a school boy confessed setting the fire.—A. E. L.

Bryant, Ind.—The Geneva Milling & Grain Co. elevator is being improved with a new cupola giving ten ft. added height to elevator legs. A direct connected head-drive motor will be installed on the new corn leg.—A. E. L.

Lynn, Ind.—Raymond C. Carman and George H. Woods of Akron, O., have purchased the Lynn Elvtr. Co. elevator. The Carman Supply Co. has been merged with the Lynn Elevator and the business is being operated as the Lynn Elvtr. & Supply Co.

Evansville, Ind.—Austin S. Igleheart, a son of the late John L. Igleheart, formerly president of the Igleheart Bros. Flour Mills, now a subsidiary of General Foods Corp., New York, has been elected president of General Foods Corp., as part of a staff reorganization preliminary to post-war development.

Greencastle, Ind.—The Brown & Eller Feed Co. has been purchased by Harry Marcus, who formerly had a third interest in the business. Messrs. Brown and Eller, to be inducted into the armed forces. The name of the business has been changed to the Indiana State Feed & Hatcheries. Bernie Kirkham will continue as manager. The firm has other stores located at Mooresville and Spencer.

Sycamore (Greentown R.F.D. 2), Ind.—The Howard County Farm Bureau Ass'n elevator was destroyed by fire on Nov. 18 at 11 p.m., the elevator and its contents of about 3,000 bus. of grain and a large quantity of prepared feed, burning to the ground. The fire started in an empty dust house. The elevator formerly was known as the C. C. Currans elevator. Charles Hoover of Greentown was manager. The loss was partially covered by insurance.—A. E. L.

Sullivan, Ind.—The Johnson Feed & Supply Co., with headquarters at Linton, Ind., has purchased the Kerlin Mill & Elvtr. Co. and will remodel the mill completely for the processing of mixed feeds. This new plant will give better facilities for manufacturing feeds and the elevator will enable the new owners to buy and handle grain to a much better advantage. The mill and elevator is located on the C. and E.I. Railroad. Johnson Feed & Supply Co., while new in the grain business, has been in the feed business for several years and is now operating two feed stores at Linton and an uptown store here.

Galveston, Ind.—C. R. Bahler, owner of the Bahler Grain & Feed Co., announced celebration of the company's 10th anniversary in Galveston on Dec. 4. Mr. Bahler reports a very interesting as well as a very pleasant 10 years' experience. He purchased the old Urmston Grain Co. elevator from W. W. Pearson, West Point, Ind., then on Mar. 1, 1937, but the Galveston Farmers Elevator. This latter he dismantled and built a modern coal yard where it stood, equipping it with a 35 ft. conveyor; built three under track pits and fenced it in with 6 ft. diamond link fence. He reports, however, that this coal yard does not look so well at present.

Evansville, Ind.—A grain elevator, the main building of the Diamond Mills, burned Sunday night, Nov. 28. Operators of the mill reported that the buildings were insured for \$75,000 and that 27,000 bus. of wheat and 7,000 bus. of corn which were destroyed, were covered by insurance. Part of the building and the office, across a driveway, were not destroyed. Firemen reported the fire broke out at the top of the building and quickly spread to the ground level. The mill was owned by John K. Jennings. The mill and elevator were managed by L. E. Steffe, who has been with the firm for a number of years. Mr. Jennings purchased the building twenty years ago from the old Small Seed Co.—W. B. C.

IOWA

Albia, Ia.—James A. Shelquist has opened a new feed store here.

Gilman, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently installed a new moisture tester at its elevator.

West Side, Ia.—D. E. Benton & Co. recently installed a new grain moisture tester at the elevator.

Beaman, Ia.—The Beaman Elvtr. Co. recently installed a new moisture tester in its elevator.

Northwood, Ia.—H. H. Douglass recently injured his knee while at work in the Farmers Elevator.

Laurel, Ia.—The Laurel Co-operative Co. recently installed new moisture tester equipment at its elevator.

Imogene, Ia.—The Conners Elevator owned by Tom Conners has been sold to a Kansas City line elevator company.

Cherokee, Ia.—Roy Turner will continue to manage the Broughton Elevator, Ray B. France, recent purchaser, announced.

Vail, Ia.—The Vail Milling & Elvtr. Co., managed by Tracy North, recently installed a new 30 ton scale with 10 x 40 ft. deck.

Boone, Ia.—Harold Crouse is a new employee at the Farmers Elevator Co. elevator. He has moved his family here from Route 4.

Granville, Ia.—A new feed grinder has been installed in the elevator recently purchased by the Farmers Grain & Supply Co. of Paulina.

Lamoni, Ia.—A 7 per cent dividend was voted at the recent annual dinner meeting for stockholders of the Farmers Co-operative Grain & Seed Co.

Milford, Ia.—A fire in the roof of the Stockdale & Hankins elevator Nov. 16 caused by friction in one of the legs, resulted in a small loss. Grain stored in the elevator was not damaged.

Storm Lake, Ia.—Fire damaged the Wagner Grain Co. elevator Nov. 27, the loss, which is covered by insurance, estimated at \$10,000. Several thousand bushels of corn, oats and soybeans were destroyed.—E. M.

Clarion, Ia.—The kind, supply and methods of application of commercial fertilizer were topics discussed at a meeting of the elevator men and other distributors of commercial fertilizer of the county Nov. 26.

Oakland, Ia.—Roy M. Fehr, prominent James Township farmer and for several years East Pottawattamie A.A.A. chairman, has been named manager of the Farmers Co-op. Co. elevator, succeeding Virgil M. Brock who recently purchased a fuel oil truck route at Atlantic.

Dawson, Ia.—A judgment for \$10,000 and costs against Ed Grettenberg, local elevator operator, in behalf of the O.P.A., which charged Grettenberg violated the corn price ceiling, was signed recently by Federal District Judge Chas. A. Dewey. Grettenberg paid the judgment.



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Sioux City, Ia.—W. H. Marriott, sec'y of the Sioux City Grain Exchange, will have part in the roundtable discussion on Meeting the Challenge as Our Job Gets Tougher at the annual meeting of the central western shippers' advisory board at Denver Dec. 14 and 15.

Dakota City, Ia.—The Alfalfa Milling Co., Inc., has been organized, capital stock, \$10,000; to sell and deal in hay, grain and feeds for livestock and poultry, and milling, grinding, making and mixing of feeds for livestock and poultry. Ray K. Miner is president; B. B. Watson, sec'y-treas.

Centerville, Ia.—Plans have been completed for a county-wide distribution set-up on Cargill, Inc., Feeds. The Farmers Co-op. Exchange designated Nov. 27 as Cargill Feed Day at the elevator and all day coffee and doughnuts were served to persons who called and an interesting program was presented.

Van Wert, Ia.—William L. Powers, 56, of Weldon, engaged in the grain and elevator business here since his retirement as an engineer for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R.R. Co., died in a hospital in Osceola Nov. 17. He suffered a paralytic stroke while at work at his business, the Grain & Elvtr. Co., Nov. 13.

Goldfield, Ia.—The Burt Grain Co. sold its local elevator to Amos Harper of Cherokee, who has taken possession. Mr. Harper plans to use the plant for storage. The Burt Grain Co. owns elevators also at Clarion and Galt. H. C. Weser has been manager of the local elevator for the past eight years. He will continue to buy livestock.

Manly, Ia.—The Soy Bean Ass'n has been given the go-ahead signal from Washington on the construction of the processing plant here, Mgr. Fogeler recently announced, and work has already started. All preliminary work had been completed some time ago. The building that will house the plant was vacated by the Rock Island some time ago.

Sac City, Ia.—Williams Milling Co. has priorities on two expellers and plans to begin operations of its soybean processing plant this winter in a cement block building adjoining the company's elevator. The building formerly was used by a power company. The company has grain storage capacity of 105,000 bus. Leo W. Williams is general manager.

Manly, Ia.—A planning com'te was appointed at the recent annual meeting of the Farmers Co-operative Co., to study the plant's needs and make recommendations for any expansion and improvements deemed necessary. The year's output for the elevator totaled \$300,000, which amount did not include the large amount of government owned produce passing thru the elevator.

Spencer, Ia.—The Tuttle Popcorn Co.'s main elevator and processing plant were destroyed by fire early Nov. 18, that started in the driveway. The elevator and its contents of shelled popcorn and shelled field corn burned to the ground. A truck also was destroyed. Plans for reconstruction are held in abeyance. The most serious loss is that of the cleaning equipment which may be hard to replace at this time.

Logan, Ia.—The E. A. Milligan & Son elevator has been officially opened and is receiving grain. C. W. Zastrow is manager. The firm bought the former Cutler mill last summer and in the past several months has completely rebuilt it. Twenty feet have been added to the top of the structure; new machinery has been installed; an office building has been built, and many other improvements have been made.

Dakota City, Ia.—A corn bin at the J. F. Miller & Son elevator collapsed Nov. 11 and approximately 12,000 bus. of corn owned by the DeKalb Quality Corn Plant were dumped on the ground. Value of the corn was set at about \$100,000, Emil Rueff, manager of the DeKalb plant at Humboldt stated. Men were put to work at once shoveling the corn into four trucks. Damage to the building was estimated at \$2,000. Repairs are being made at once.

DES MOINES LETTER

Sixty employees of Inland Mills, Inc., who walked out on strike the morning of Nov. 6, leaving all motors running, returned to work Nov. 15 to await settlement of their differences by the N.L.B. Guy Grimes, head of the milling company, called in all salesmen and they, with the co-operation of the office employees, operated the plant on an eight hour day shift during the strike.

Elven Neese has been appointed district sales manager for Iowa, Illinois and Missouri for Dawe's Products Co. Mr. Neese formerly was special feed representative for the Russell-Miller Milling Co. James A. Watson, formerly with the Blanchford Calf Meal Co., is district sales manager for the company in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and North and South Dakota. He will be assisted by Herbert C. Pfremmer, previously with the Diamond Crystal Salt Co.

The Western Grain & Feed Ass'n reports the largest membership of its history, indicative of the fact that, in these unusual times, the value of association membership is fully recognized by persons engaged in grain and feed trade and affiliated businesses. New members recently enrolled include the following firms: C. C. Green & Son, Clarksville; J. Roach Sons, Inc., Plainfield, Nashua, and Eldora; Latimer Grain Co., Latimer; Kiesel Grain, Feed & Trucking, Shelby; Leon Milliman, Exira; Martin's Mill, Clemons; Farmers Co-operative Ass'n, Ralston; Walker Mill & Feed Co., Bloomfield; The Akron Feed Mill, Akron; Hamilton Seed & Coal Co., Cedar Rapids; Farmers Co-operative Co., Remsen; W. A. Hanna Lumber & Grain Co., Danville; Manchester Feed & Supply, Inc., Manchester; Farmers Elvtr. Co., Winfield; Henry W. Swanson, Des Moines; C. E. Anderson, State Center; Meis Cash Market, LeMars; Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., Clinton; Harold W. Miller, Winterset; Keith Johnstone, Newton; R. B. Myers, Iowa City; A. C. Teagarden, Jewell; Russ V. Richards, Pleasantville; F. A. Clemons, Des Moines; D. L. Risewick Feed & Grain, Ames; James A. Sheldquist, Albia; Davis Elvtr. Co., Denhart; Farmers Feed & Produce, West Branch; Kemp Feed Co., Rose Hill and Sigourney, Ia.; Farmers Elvtr. Co., Yankton, S. D.; Marianna Sales Co., Memphis, Tenn.; J. L. Parks Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Philip R. Park, Inc., Chicago, Ill.; Thompson Feed Mill, Prophetstown, Ill.

Word has been received that Ron Kennedy, former sec'y of the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n, has been promoted from Major to Lieut. Colonel.

KANSAS

Coffeyville, Kan.—The Moore-Lowry Flour Mills Co. sustained an electrical damage loss at its plant recently.

Junction City, Kan.—M. C. Axelton, new manager of the feed and grain department of the Junction City Milling Co., recently purchased a home and is moving his family here from Smith Center.

Delavan, Kan.—Irwin McCutchan, formerly of the Farmers Union Elevator at Lost Springs, has been named manager of the Farmers Grain & Supply Co.'s branch elevator here. The local elevator, formerly the Delavan Feed & Seed Co., was purchased recently by the Farmers Grain & Supply Co.

Topeka, Kan.—The grain division of the A.A.A. and the C.C.C. have completed arrangements for renting of grain storage bins in grain sorghum areas for grain sorghums. The bins, not to be moved from present areas, are to be rented on a day-to-day basis, at one-thirtieth of a cent per day. Under previous regulations they had to be rented for the entire marketing season.—P. J. P.

Manhattan, Kan.—Increased acreage of Pawnee, a new variety of wheat developed by the Kansas Experiment Station from a cross of Kawvale and Tenmarq, will serve as a means of reducing damage due to Hessian fly next year, Dr. R. H. Painter, Department of Entomology, Kansas State College, stated. Returning from an inspection of wheat fields in Central Kansas to ascertain the presence of the infestation, Dr. Painter reported that wheat seeded after the fly-free or safe date is almost free from this pest. Many fields of volunteer wheat and stubble fields are found to be heavily infested and these fields should be plowed by March 15 if the pest is to be controlled, he stated.—P. J. P.

KENTUCKY

Louisville, Ky.—Dick Bean, former banker and miller at Louisville, who at various times was connected with the Ballard & Ballard Co., Louisville Milling Co., division of Washburn Crosby Co., and the old Red Band Milling Co., was bequeathed the bulk of the estate of the



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late Mrs. Mary C. Warley, former sec'y-treas. of the Peerless Laundry & Dry Cleaning Co., of Lexington, Ky., who died Jan. 5.—A. W. W.

Louisville, Ky.—The Ballard & Ballard Co. has announced a policy under which the company plans to allow one-half salary to all fathers with children who are drafted from the company ranks, or who are now in service. The policy not only affects the local mill but its twenty-five branch sales offices or warehouses in the Southeast, and covers all workers in service, or who may enter service. The only limitations, according to Clark R. Yager, vice-pres., is that the employee must have been with the company a year prior to induction, or volunteering for service.—A. W. W.

Louisville, Ky.—Two more Kentucky distilling plants have been sold in a deal in which the States of Oregon and Washington, to assure supplies of liquor for the public, have purchased the Shawhan Distillery, Bardstown; and Waterfill & Frazier Distillery, just East of Louisville, from Kansas City, Mo., interests, in combined deals figuring about \$6,400,000, and total stocks of whisky on hand. As of Aug. 31, according to State Tax Commission figures, the plants combined had about 92,000 barrels of whisky. Shawhan has a capacity of about 900 bus. a day; and Waterfill & Frazier use about 420 bus. a day, when running on whisky.—A. W. W.

MICHIGAN

Mt. Pleasant, Mich.—The Isabella County Farmers Grain Co. plant was damaged severely by fire on Nov. 25.

Mendon, Mich.—Charles Hagle, 69, carpenter working on the new Little Bros. elevator, suffered a broken leg near the ankle and an injured shoulder when the scaffold on which he was working collapsed recently.

Gladstone, Mich.—The flour mill of the Cloverland Milling & Supply Co. has been put into operation, with Theodore Perry, Milwaukee, in charge. The mill, built in 1890, has operated every year, in recent years only for a month or more in the fall. It is one of the few, if not the only, Upper Peninsula mill operating this fall.

MINNESOTA

Maple Lake, Minn.—The Atlantic Elvtr. Co. recently installed a new hammer mill.

Arco, Minn.—High winds caused a small amount of damage to the James W. Lang Elevator recently.

Park Rapids, Minn.—A customer's truck recently damaged the driveway of the Getchell Tanton Co. elevator.

New York Mills, Minn.—The burr mill is in running order again at the Farmers Elvtr. feed mill. A new hammer mill will be installed at the elevator.

Grand Rapids, Minn.—E. C. Mornes has discontinued handling feed and flour at his store for the duration because of the shortage of help. Some time ago he sold his feed mill.

Alexandria, Minn.—The Minnesota state group of the Farmers Union held its first anniversary meeting here Nov. 4-6. The National Agricultural Relations Act was approved.

Preston, Minn.—Wayne Fish of Minneapolis has purchased the Spies Mill from Fred Kaup. Al Shamenento will be in charge of the mill and soybean processing plant. The latter is expected to be in operation about Jan. 1.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Charles Bolles Rogers, treasurer of the Van Dusen-Harrington Co., has been appointed a Red Cross deputy delegate to the British Isles. He will be the first assistant to Harvey Gibson, Red Cross delegate, at whose request his appointment was made. Appointment is for the duration of the war.

March (Warren P. O.), Minn.—The Farmers Co-operative Elevator of which Edwin Randstrom is manager, was host, recently to a meeting of the March Community Farmers Union local. Local films were taken of the crowd gathered in the elevator driveway, and a film of post-war plans of Vice-President Wallace was shown.

Grove City, Minn.—Ed. W. Mueller, part owner with Jos. Hartwig of the former Nelson-Lund Co. elevator, which they purchased last summer, died unexpectedly recently. Mr. Mueller for many years was traveling representative for R. R. Howell Co. He was widely known thruout this section in which he had been an earnest worker for many years.

Paynesville, Minn.—Leonard Garding was retired from the Garding Elvtr. Co., and his son, Oliver, has taken sole charge of the business. Mr. Garding terminated with his retirement a career of 33 successful years in the grain business. He came here in 1910 from Long Prairie. Residing here, he worked for the Cargill company at Northtown and for six years walked from his home here to his work at Northtown.

Waverly, Minn.—Recently, when the G. N. Empire Builder, east bound, picked the mail pouch from the extended mechanical arm here as it raced thru the town about 9 p. m., the mail pouch broke open and scattered its contents hither and yon. Charlie Cullen, manager and owner of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., bent on his good deed for the day, with the help of his daughter started picking up the scattered letters that blew between his elevator and the depot. Story has it he garnered some 2,460 one dollar bills of a 2500 packet that was part of the scattered mail.

Duluth, Minn.—Loading of grain into boat bottoms for delivery at eastern lake ports has been pushed vigorously since the middle of November when the O.D.T. released steamers from the iron ore trade to load grain for winter storage in the east. Lake shipments for November reached the high figure of 22,210,240 bus., of which 19,827,855 bus. was consigned to Buffalo, with Cleveland, Oswego, Toledo, Ogdensburg and Detroit receiving small to moderate amounts. Total grain shipments for last month ran 27,973,005 bus. compared with 15,930,075 bus. in the like period last year. Receipts for November were also the largest for any month this year, totaling 20,694,780 bus. as against 12,648,330 bus. in 1942. This steady out movement on a large scale has resulted in cutting down elevator stocks deeply, where a year ago holdings were 35,092,000 Dec. 5, this year Dec. 4 they stood at the lowest level since the latter part of August 1940. So long as the present mild weather continues and free from storms shipping operations will be continued at full speed in order to get all possible grain to the east before winter finally sets in.—F. G. C.

Thorpe (Lake Lillian P. O.), Minn.—The farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n has built a modern feed plant that includes a combination office and warehouse in addition to the mill. A full basement extends beneath the office and mill sections. A new truck scale and truck lift have been installed in the driveway.

MISSOURI

St. Louis, Mo.—An explosion and fire in a feed hopper at the Grain & Feed Mill Co., recently caused damage estimated at about \$200.

Aurora, Mo.—The M.F.A. is starting rebuilding the old Majestic Mill, the new plant to have a capacity of 5,000 bags of feed a day. The work is expected to be finished in about three months.

Platte City, Mo.—The Keys Milling Co. has been purchased by T. C. Swaney of Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Swaney is continuing to operate the mill as a feed plant, while the flour mill unit for the present remains idle.

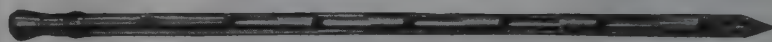
St. Louis, Mo.—William H. Danforth, chairman of the board of Ralston Purina Co., is celebrating his 50th anniversary with the company. Prior to 1893 he was a partner in the old Robinson-Danforth Co., grain and feed jobbers.

Breckenridge, Mo.—Ernest Ford, of Kidder, is new manager of the H. H. Green Mill & Elvtr. Co. elevator, replacing Orville Neth, who will soon be called to the Armed Service. Mr. Ford was manager of the H. H. Green Mill & Elvtr. Co. elevator at Kidder which burned recently.

Salem, Mo.—The Banner Mill has been reopened by C. R. Hayes who has installed new equipment in the plant and made other improvements. Feeds of all kinds will be ground and mixed. Mr. Hayes stated he plans to enlarge the mill soon to provide additional storage space.—P. J. P.

Mexico, Mo.—Maurice Maze, manager of the Missouri Farmers Ass'n mill and soybean processing plant here, gave a talk before members of the Rotary Club recently, explaining why M.F.A. decided to locate here and outlining some of the benefits Mexico will realize from the mill. He said M.F.A. plans to build another large building here when the war is over.—P. J. P.

St. Joseph, Mo.—General Foods Corp. has purchased the Jersey Cereal Co. plants here and at Irwin, Pa., and the office at Chicago. Austin S. Igleheart, president of General Foods Corp., stated his company would issue 35,000 additional shares of common stock for the purpose of acquiring the cereal company's assets and business. The cereal company's plants and offices will continue with their present operation, he stated. General Foods Corp., looking into post-war times, foresaw the need of additional plant facilities. It was decided, rather than to increase its present plant facilities at Battle Creek, Mich., to decentralize, and on this course the Jersey Cereal Co. was acquired. This latter company will be developed and expanded.—P. J. P.



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Springfield, Mo.—The M.F.A. is entering on a \$50,000 building program at the Producers Produce Co. plant.

Ursa, Mo.—Harry E. Cory, pioneer resident for many years engaged in the grain business, died of a heart attack recently. For 25 years Mr. Cory was associated with the late George McAdams in the grain business at the Rock Creek elevator, and after it was sold he worked for a number of years at the Farmers Co-op. Elevator here.—P. J. P.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

Moad R. Southard, who had been in the feed and milling business here for many years before retiring several years ago, died recently.

Buying of soybeans by the Commodity Credit Corporation has been resumed after having been discontinued for several days at Kansas City, due to large local stocks.

A local elevator firm Nov. 26 unloaded an 80,000-lb. capacity car that contained 151,530 lbs. of corn, or 2,704 bus. Chicago on Oct. 6 had a car with 187,700 lbs. of corn.

The com'te to name candidates for officers of the Kansas City Board of Trade for 1944 has been selected as follows: R. H. Sturtevant, chairman; J. K. Christopher, R. O. McKenna, D. C. Bishop, Roy Swenson.

Recommendation for a strike vote Dec. 5 for 10,000 feed, flour and terminal workers in Missouri and Kansas was made by the central district policies and rules com'te of the American Federation of Grain Processors (A. F. of L.) R. H. McClain, district representative, stated the recommendation was approved by I. A. Leveridge, executive v-p. of the central district, and executive directors would act on the recommendation. McClain said the action was taken because of alleged "inconsistent policies and rulings handed down by the war labor board" on applications for wage increases. The board has not acted on applications made last April, he charged.

A discussion involving retention of present Kansas City Board of Trade quarters in the Board of Trade Building or removal to the Manufacturers Exchange Building, former home of the Exchange recently purchased, was entered into at the dinner meeting of the Kansas City Grain Club the evening of Nov. 22 at Hotel President. No decision was reached. J. F. Leahy, chairman of National Grain Trade Council, and W. R. Scott, sec'y of the Exchange, informed members present of the status of legislation and other government matters affecting the industry. A large percentage of the Kansas City Board of Trade was present at the dinner. The Grain Club elected E. R. Jensen president for the coming year; G. A. Johnson, vice-pres.; T. A. O'Sullivan, sec'y-treasurer.

MONTANA

Garneill, Mont.—An explosion of the air compressor tank damaged the Montana Flour Mills Co. elevator recently.

Cascade, Mont.—Application has been filed for dissolution of the Cascade Milling & Elvtr. Co., which was organized in 1908, but has sold its business and is no longer functioning.

Custer, Mont.—Milton A. White, former highway employee, has taken over the International Elevator here, and reopened it for business. The elevator had been closed for several weeks because of injuries received by a former employee.

Great Falls, Mont.—Charles G. McClave, son of Charles R. McClave, president of the Montana Flour Mills Co., has been named flour milling consultant to C. S. Kauffman, head of F.D.A.'s cereal organization. Atherton Bean on Nov. 22 was transferred from the head of the cereal section of O.P.A. to the Army's military intelligence department, and Mr. McClave succeeds him.

NEBRASKA

Randolph, Neb.—J. N. Dennis, who recently purchased the Dennis Elevator, has moved his family here from Coleridge.

Thompson, Neb.—The Fuller Grain elevator has been sold to Will Schoenrock, who will move it to his farm. It leaves no elevator here, Reynolds being the nearest grain station.

Ralston, Neb.—The Ralston Elvtr. Co. has built a 14-ft. driveway and installed an Ehsram Truck Lift in addition to overhauling the elevator generally. The Tillotson Const. Co. had the contract.—Clifford Eriksen, mgr.

Stapleton, Neb.—The Stapleton grain elevator formerly owned and operated by Sant Bowman until his death about two years ago, has been purchased from the administrator of the estate by Francis Bellamy and Mr. Jacobson of Lexington.

Albion, Neb.—Fire gutted a 40-year-old elevator owned by the Cherny & Watson Lumber Co. the night of Nov. 23, destroying the elevator and 16,000 bus. of corn and a bin of oats. The blaze is believed to have started from an electric motor.—P. J. P.

Hooper, Neb.—At the annual meeting of the Dodge County Farmers Union held here recently a com'te was appointed to investigate the possibility of establishing a soybean mill in the county. If undertaken, the mill would be a Farmers Union project.

Ord, Neb.—The Saunders Mills, Inc., alfalfa mill east of here, recently completed, is in operation. W. E. Helm, manager, announced. Capacity of the plant is 72 tons of hay daily. A second unit for heat-drying green alfalfa will be added later, doubling the mill's capacity.

Norfolk, Neb.—The regional W.L.B. has awarded a straight 5c an hour increase for all employees of the Norfolk Grain & Cereal Co. subject to a statewide survey of the flour milling industry which may raise or lower wages in the various departments. The increase is retroactive to Dec. 1, 1942.—P. J. P.

Nebraska City, Neb.—Mrs. Martha L. Schminke, owner of the Schminke Mill, recently filed a \$14,700 attachment suit against Eugene H. Beer, Jr., doing business as the National Commodities Co., and the Old Line Mills. In her district court action Mrs. Schminke set forth that on July 31, 1943 she entered into a contract with Beer under which he rented her mill for \$900 a month which on Oct. 7 was reduced to \$700, term of lease from Aug. 21, 1943 to Aug. 21, 1945. The petition alleged the defendant is breaching the terms of the lease, is preparing to remove his property and delay and defraud the plaintiff of collecting the rent, by virtue of these alleged acts she claims she has been damaged by \$14,700.

Wauneta, Neb.—Lyle Gage has succeeded W. C. Higley at the Krotter, Fitzgerald & Stewart elevator.

OMAHA LETTER

John A. Kuhn, traffic manager of the Omaha Grain Exchange for 23 years, was married recently to Mrs. Victoria Smith.

Walter Kreiger, Council Bluffs, was injured recently while working in a local grain elevator. He suffered back injuries and cuts and bruises on his face.

Bids are being taken by invitation only for construction of a flour mill by Omar, Inc. The structure will be of reinforced concrete skeleton construction, 4 stories, L shaped.

N. B. Updike, president of the Updike Grain Corp., who has been at the Mayo clinic, Rochester, Minn., for surgical operations and treatment, has returned home; his health improved.

Milton Bobbit, 26, and George Fleetwood, 30, employees of a feed manufacturing company, were held, Nov. 18, in connection with the theft of six sacks of buttermilk feed which they allegedly sold for \$51.

NEW JERSEY

Rahway, N. J.—Clinton L. Brooke, who has resigned as manager of the Chicago district for the National Grain Yeast Corp., Belleville, N. J., has joined the Merck & Co., Inc., organization.

NEW YORK

Glens Falls, N. Y.—Fire caused by spontaneous ignition of distillers grains damaged the Lapham & Parks elevator on Nov. 20.

Warwick, N. Y.—George H. Strong, one of the founders of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, Inc., and a member of the firm of Conklin & Strong, Inc., died Nov. 12.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Directors of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., Nov. 30 voted a stock dividend, payable at the rate of one share of stock for each five shares now held. The distribution is to be made Dec. 28 to stockholders of record Dec. 14. It will be made thru the capitalization of \$2,469,675 of earnings of preceding years and will increase the company's capital to \$14,700,000 from \$12,230,325. The company already has declared a cash dividend of 50c a share for the first quarter of the current fiscal year. The cash payment is to be made Dec. 10.

NORTH DAKOTA

Niagara, N. D.—High winds damaged the roof of the Niagara Elvtr. Co. elevator No. 2 recently.

Jamestown, N. D.—The North Dakota Farmers Union held its annual convention Nov. 3 to 6 when more than 2,000 delegates and visitors were present.

Cavalier, N. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Elevator will be closed Dec. 13-19 to permit its manager and board members to attend the G.T.A. annual meeting. T. K. Thorsteinson recently succeeded J. C. Hurley as manager.

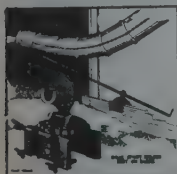
OHIO

Marion, O.—Frank L. Alexander, 74, president of the American Hay & Grain Co., died unexpectedly Nov. 24.

Utica, O.—The Colville Feed & Supply Co. discontinued the retail sale of feed on Dec. 6, because of man power shortage.

Sycamore, O.—The Sycamore Mill & Supply Co. recently held its annual Feeders banquet at the K. of P. hall. A chicken supper was served to 186 persons.

Galion, O.—Charles Hiram Evans, 82, well known miller, died in the Mansfield Sanatorium and Hospital, Nov. 28, where he had been a patient for 10 weeks. For the past 40 years he was in the milling business here and operated the Evans Flour Mills.—P. J. P.



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SATISFACTION

SERVICE

Camden, O.—R. E. Schlotterbeck is new manager of the local General Mills, Inc., business, succeeding Stanley Haley who was transferred to the company's office at Butler, Pa.

Tipp City, O.—The Tipp Roller Mills have reopened for business with Donald E. Mohr as manager. The mill has been closed since the death of Mr. Mohr's father, the late Esta Mohr, last spring. The mill will do feed grinding as well as manufacture flour and handle feeds.

Defiance, O.—Western Condensing Co. recently started operations of its whey condensery in the plant formerly occupied by the Toledo Edison Co. where it installed extensive evaporating equipment to condense the whey by-product of cheese plants here and at Lima, for conversion into poultry and animal feeds. Morris Vivyan, formerly of Utica, N. Y., has been named manager of the plant. The company plans to process 300,000 lbs., of whey daily when operations reach their peak.

Mansfield, O.—J. O. Hanley, doing business as the Hanley Milling Co., has filed suit in common pleas court asking judgment for \$886.12 with interest from Jan. 7, 1943 against Robert Immell and Herbert Snyder, Chillicothe grain dealers, doing business there as Snyder & Immell. The plaintiff claims that on Jan. 7, 1942 the defendants entered into a contract to deliver 22,000 bus. of wheat here, to be graded here by U. S. official inspection and paid for by the plaintiff accordingly. Hanley claims the defendants delivered 8,500 bus. under the contract, then sent a car containing 1,700 bus. but refused to have it graded and requested its return. He asks the judgment for wheat which he alleges the defendant failed to deliver under contract, claiming that because of their failure he had to obtain wheat from other markets at a price higher than the price in the contract.

OKLAHOMA

Shattuck, Okla.—Henry W. Smith, manager of the Kansas Milling Co.'s local elevator, fell about 20 ft. into one of the elevator bins recently, breaking his collar bone.

Mt. View, Okla.—The Farmers Co-operative Elevator has purchased the old Ferrell building and has remodeled it for use by the produce department in an expansion program, G. R. Phelps, manager, announced.

Bristow, Okla.—John Collins and Eddie Horany, extensive farm operators, have plans nearing completion for the purchase of the Freeland building from the Great Southern Life Insurance Co., to start a grain elevator and feed mill. The two story brick, under tentative plans, is to be remodeled into a grain elevator and feed center, which will include a mill. Machinery for the mill is available, they have been advised. Many details are yet to be formulated, but from all indications the mill is in sight.

Kaw City, Okla.—An attempt was made recently to burglarize the Conklin Elvtr. Co. elevator when prowlers entered the building by prying open the office door and attempted to force open the safe. The combination of the safe was broken and the handle broken off. This was the second time the elevator had been entered this year, a quantity of feed having been stolen in the previous visit last spring.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Falls City, Ida.—The Jerome Milling & Elvtr. Co. elevator was destroyed by fire early Nov. 25.

Chehalis, Wash.—John M. Leonard, 40, manager of Grange Supply Co., died at his home after a short illness.—F. K. H.

The Dalles, Ore.—Ray Hughes, who managed the Kerr Gifford & Co. mill here, has severed his connection with the company and has opened a feed store.

Post Falls, Ida.—Kirkpatrick & Nylander have completed their modern feed mill. Machinery for grinding, elevating and sacking feeds has been installed. They will do a wholesale and retail business.—F. K. H.

Athens, Ore.—Earl Fortin, 34, employed at G. M. Whitney pea cleaning plant, was killed by cyanide fumes Nov. 29, when he entered a freight car which had been fumigated with cyanide the preceding night. Fortin had gone in to get test sample of the car contents.—F. K. H.

Portland, Ore.—Eastern Oregon Wheat League elected Roy Forman, Antelope, president; Lloyd Smith, Condon, vice pres.; Chas. W. Smith, Corvallis, re-elected secy.-treas. Baker, Ore., put in a bid for 1944 convention but the committee believes Arlington, Ore., is more central.—F. K. H.

Pullman, Wash.—Grain men attending the joint convention of the Washington Wheat Growers' League and State Farm Bureau Federation urged close government control of the nation's wheat crop to yield producers parity prices and a continuation of the wheat crop insurance program.—F. K. H.

Huntsville, Wash.—The Columbia Grain Growers, Inc., Dayton, Wash., has purchased the local elevator formerly operated as the Touchet Valley Warehouse Co. which was organized in 1936 and is retiring from business. Partners in the latter organization were originally Dr. Willis Wilson, Lee Gilbreath and George Price.—F. K. H.

Burley, Ida.—Federal crop controls have knocked Idaho agriculture out of balance, State Agriculture Commissioner Harvey Schwendeman has advised the Idaho Farm Bureau. "Idaho wasted thousands of acres of good land by being encouraged by incentive payments from the government to plant crops which the land would not produce."—F. K. H.

Corvallis, Ore.—Eleven northwest lime plants have been invited to submit bids on supplying agricultural limestone to Oregon farmers under the 1944 A.A.A. conservation materials program. Lime will be furnished farmers for performing soil conserving practices in lieu of cash payments. A production practice payment of \$6 a ton of 90 per cent limestone will be offered for applying lime to farm land.—F. K. H.

St. Helens, Ore.—Columbia County dairymen, hard hit by high feed costs, will be eligible to participate in a program of the Agricultural Conservation Ass'n whereby they will receive dairy feed payments on the amount of dairy products sold. This will cover products of farmers for months of October, November and December, but any extension of it will depend on congressional action on subsidies.—F. K. H.

Pendleton, Ore.—Purchase of the Walters Flouring Mill, one of the oldest in Oregon, by Kerr, Gifford & Co. of Portland, is announced by J. J. Bauer, Pendleton agent for the Portland concern. Its operation will replace the Diamond Flour mills in The Dalles, owned by Kerr-Gifford which was recently destroyed by fire. The mill which has been idle for the last two years, has a capacity of 500 bbls. a day, which will be increased to 700 bbls. by the addition of new machinery. Overhauling and installation work will be started at once.—F. K. H.

Walla Walla, Wash.—The Washington Pea Products Co. in a compromise settlement of a breach of contract suit brought by the Graham Co., New York brokers, will pay the eastern firm \$2,500, Federal Judge Lewis B. Schwelbach decided recently. Graham charged that six of eight car loads of peas contracted for were not delivered and sought a judgment of \$3,200. The pea company claimed adverse weather destroyed most of its crop and prevented it from fulfilling the contract. Half of the amount granted was to be paid by Nov. 8, the other half by Feb. 2, 1944, according to the settlement. Neither party is to recover costs.

PENNSYLVANIA

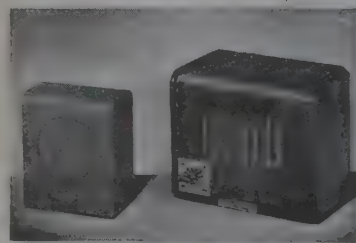
Butler, Pa.—Stanley Haley has been transferred here from Camden, O., as manager of the General Mills, Inc., business.

State College, Pa.—At a recent meeting of the board of directors of the Pennsylvania Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n H. C. Kandel was renamed sec'y for the ensuing year.

Irwin, Pa.—The local Jersey Cereal Co.'s plant was purchased recently by General Foods Corp. Operation will be continued as at present, with the same personnel, it was announced. The purchase was part of an expansion plan of General Foods Corp.—P. J. P.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Wall, S. D.—The Wall Elvtr. Co. has been purchased from E. C. Smoot by Ralph Ibins.



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Gettysburg, S. D.—A customer's truck went thru the scale platform at the Gettysburg Farmers Elvtr. Co. on Nov. 22.

Gayville, S. D.—Walter Waples of Vermillion recently gave up the oil trucking business and will be employed at the King Grain Co. elevator here.

Loyalton, S. D.—The Co-operative Ass'n recently completed its \$20,000 elevator annex, erected under the supervision of A. C. Miller, the manager. The elevator has been painted and other improvements made.

Gettysburg, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently installed two new scales, a 30-ton and 10 ton. A new truck lift also was installed in the driveway. The firm recently enlarged its office and finished the interior with wall board.

Bridgewater, S. D.—The elevator at Dalton that was purchased by Lawrence Schroeder several months ago has been moved here and placed on a foundation built for it adjacent to the Schroeder Elevator. It will be used as an annex, and has a capacity of 20,000 bus., giving the owner a total capacity of 40,000 bushels.—F. E.

Warner, S. D.—The Warner Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s new elevator has been completed and on Oct. 21 received its first load of grain. The old elevator burned June 23. The new structure has a capacity of 32,000 bus. of grain. It is equipped with a 15-ton scale and 76-inch lift. The new attrition mill soon will be ready to take care of the feed grinding business. Frank Morgan is manager.

DeSmet, S. D.—Spink and Kingsbury Counties recently placed grain theft charges against Leonard D. Jones, Huron trucker, and Fred Lawrence, Yale, who were held in Kingsbury county jail after failure to post a \$2,000 bond each. Approximately 150 bus. of oats were stolen from the John Eide farm four miles west of Oldham. Jones waived preliminary hearing and was bound over to the circuit court term here that opened Dec. 6. Preliminary hearing for Lawrence was set for here Nov. 29. An agent of the state attorney general's office has been here investigating the recent grain thefts in the vicinity and searching for clues which might lead to charges against Jones and Lawrence for grain thefts reported in other counties.

VIRGINIA

Harrisonburg, Va.—Central Mills, Inc., has been chartered, with maximum capital of \$100,000, to conduct a general milling business. H. A. Soangler, Harrisonburg, is president.

TENNESSEE

Memphis, Tenn.—David Ross, 74, who owned and operated David Ross Feed & Grocery Store, died recently after an illness of several months.—P. J. P.

Nashville, Tenn.—Patton, Hatcher & Ahern and the American Steam Feed Co., local feed manufacturers and dealers, suffered a loss from smoke and water recently when fire swept thru the J. Kefkovits & Co. building, completely destroying building and stock.

TEXAS

Perryton, Tex.—The Perryton Equity Exchange elevator which burned recently was filled to capacity, 30,000 bus., with milo, kafir, oats, barley and some mixed grains. Aldon Bell, manager, stated. Excellent work on the part of the firemen confined the fire to the one elevator. No damage resulted to the company's large new concrete elevator or to the warehouse and office building. Loss was estimated at approximately \$60,000. The blaze started in the north center of the elevator, about 10 ft. above the ground floor. Mr. Bell had gone to the elevator to check up before going to a show. Seeing smoke, he opened the door and saw the fire. Some one else had discovered the fire before him, however, and turned in the alarm.

Beeville, Tex.—The Elbert Brown Feed Store has been sold to Mr. and Mrs. Gus Ryan who now are operating the business.

Coriscana, Tex.—The A. J. Whistler warehouse containing 10,000 bales of hay and 800 bus. of corn burned Nov. 28, the loss estimated at \$9,000.—P. J. P.

WISCONSIN

Wrightstown, Wis.—An overheated chimney was the cause of a small fire damage to the elevator of A. G. Wells Co. on Nov. 9.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The rate of interest for the month of December has been determined by the Finance Committee of the Grain & Stock Exchange at 5%.

Superior, Wis.—With the movement of grain down the great lakes accelerated by the release of large ore carriers, vessels loaded 14,780,135 bus. of grain at Duluth-Superior up to Nov. 24, and grain is flowing down the lakes in such huge quantities, vessel owners stated Nov. 27, that November shipments will more than double the highest total transported in any previous month this season. It is estimated that shipments for the month will aggregate about 20 million bushels. Prior to November loadings ranged between 2,617,465 and 8,194,510 bus. a month. Because grain stocks are heavy, shippers are said to be paying fancy rates. Medium sized carriers are being chartered at 6 and 7.50c per bushel from Duluth-Superior to Buffalo. Vessels loading at the head of the lakes for storage at this end are being chartered at 8.50c and 9c. Several weeks ago brokers were bidding as high as 11c for storage tonnage. An unusually heavy volume of grain has moved from Duluth-Superior this year by rail due to priority of iron ore on lake ships. Rail shipments totaled 52,386,010 bus. up to Nov. 24. Water tonnage in the same period aggregated 54,679,405 bus., 52,162,860 of which were domestic grain.

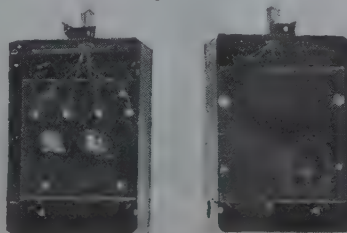
Electronically Controlled Bin Level Indicator

A dry materials bin level indicator that operates entirely on the electronic principle is now available through Mosher Electronic Control Systems. The device is wholly foolproof because there are no moving parts to wear or get out of order. For the same reason, danger of clogging, arching, and mechanical breakdown is eliminated and the device is effective in measuring all types of material, whether fine or coarse.

Use of the bin level indicator gives a positive check on shipping and storage operations and thereby prevents possible loss of valuable material through spillovers, underfills, mistake or other miscalculation. The system is easy to install and inexpensive.

The device consists of two parts. The first is a detector box, which is attached to a probe extending into the bin. In the box are a series of vacuum tubes. Although highly sensitive and accurate, the system is rugged and fully protected. A second box is the signal control which is attached to a series of colored lights that show when the bin is full, or empty, etc. Hook-up with valve cut-offs, sound makers, or remote signal devices can readily be arranged through a series of appropriate relays.

Literature and other information about the bin level indicator can be obtained from Mosher Electronic Control Systems.



Control Box and Detector Box with Covers Off.

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Form 10 D. C. is recognized as the best for contracting grain and seed from farmers, and is in extensive use by grain dealers. Do not take chances with verbal contracts. They lead to misunderstandings, differences and disputes, as well as loss of profits and customers. Contract certifies that farmer:

"has sold.....bushels of.....at..... cents per bushel, to grade No....., to be delivered at.....on or before....." It also certifies that, "if inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted. Any extension of time at buyer's option."

Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manila. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size 5½x8½ inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 10 DC Improved. Price \$1.10, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt. 1 lb.

Triplicating book is same as 10 DC and contains 100 additional copies of the contract printed on strong tissue and 4 sheets of dual faced carbon. Order Form 10 TC. Price \$1.35, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 21 ozs.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

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Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

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Field Seeds

Ames, Ia.—Seed oats are in great demand. Orders coming from Fargo, N. D., district and Southern Iowa.—Ed. Coe.

Chicago, Ill.—Hobart E. Humiston, well known in the South as representative of seed and fertilizer companies, died Nov. 16.

Yankton, S. D.—Deloss B. Gurney, founder of the Gurney Seed & Nursery Co., who retired five years ago, died recently, aged 73 years.

Ada, O.—The drying plant of J. R. Spahr, Hardin County hybrid corn grower, burned the night of Nov. 23 with approximately 7,500 bus. of corn.—P. J. P.

Holland, Mich.—Geo. S. Brown died Nov. 16, age 84 years, after two months' illness. Altho retired he was connected with the Alfred J. Brown Seed Co., of Grand Rapids.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The annual meeting of the Oklahoma Seedsmen Ass'n will be held Jan. 12 and 13 at the Skirvin Hotel. A program is being prepared by Pres. W. C. Orth of Tulsa.

Fremont, Neb.—Jack Niehus, hybrid seed corn production manager of the Yager Seed & Nursery Co., who fell from a grain bin and sustained a skull fracture, has recovered sufficiently to leave the hospital.

Sun Prairie, Wis.—The drier, machinery and 4,000 bus. of hybrid corn on the Batz Seed Farm burned Nov. 5. The 5-story building contained machinery valued at \$10,000. Loss, \$70,000; partly insured.

Henderson, Ky.—Local growers of hybrid seed corn are organizing the Henderson Hybrid Seed Corn Co. to grade and market their product. Among those interested is Elva D. Allen, pres. of the Farm Bureau.

Sheldon, Ia.—Since established here four years ago the business of the O'Brien County Seed Co. has grown steadily. The building under lease has been purchased and a new front and heating equipment will be installed.

Bloomington, Ill.—Wm. H. Eggert, warehouse superintendent of Funk Bros. Seed Co., died Nov. 13 of a heart attack, aged 66 years. He had been employed for many years by the Albert Dickinson Co. and was a seed cleaning expert.

Washington, D. C.—Mustard seed production this year is estimated at 35,380,000 lbs. 20% smaller than the 1942 crop of 44,500,000 lbs. more than twice the 10-year (1932-41) average of 17,426,000. Production by states this year and last year, in parenthesis, was: Montana, 31,300,000 lbs. (34,000,000 in 1942); California, 2,500,000, (4,500,000); Washington, 1,200,000, (4,500,000); other states, 380,000, (1,500,000).—U. S. D. A.

Walla Walla, Wash.—To provide adequate supplies of pure wheat seed, the Pacific Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n is putting into operation a program of contracting with selected farmers to produce certified wheat which will be offered for sale at a premium of 10 cents per bushel over the commercial value of similar wheat on the market. If growers are unable to sell their entire production for seed then the Crop Improvement Ass'n, under a guaranty provided by the millers, will buy the remainder of the wheat at a premium of three cents per bushel.

Spokane, Wash.—Morrison Bros. Seed Co. has decided to wait until after the war to rebuild the burned part of its plant, continuing operations with the equipment on hand.

Washington, D. C.—The O.P.A. on Nov. 29 set ceiling prices on about 200 varieties of vegetable seeds of 14 types, for farmers, commercial growers, wholesalers and retailers.

Klamath Falls, Ore.—Tests of some newly discovered creeping alfalfa in this area show such promise that a planting of several acres of a number of strains is planned for next year.—F. K. H.

Columbia, Mo.—This year's crop of lespeza seed in Missouri is expected to be the second largest on record, with a total of 55,100,000 pounds as compared with last year's 29,700,000 pounds. The record crop of 57,000,000 pounds was produced in 1941.—P. J. P.

Missoula, Mont.—Collection of 1217 pounds of koksagyz seed from the experimental station plot in the Target Range district will be placed in storage for future use. Five thousand pounds of the roots are to be shipped to Philadelphia for rubber tests.—F. K. H.

Lafayette, Ind.—"Alfalfa brome grass versus corn silage" has become an important tilt in the field of dairy rations, with the former making strides as one of the most popular legume-grass mixtures on dairy farms, it is revealed in a newly-released Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station circular on "Alfalfa-Brome Grass Silage for Dairy Cows."

Tuscola, Ill.—The DeKalb Agricultural Ass'n has rented the building formerly the Parkway garage and is using it to store seed corn. At present about 15,000 bus. are in the building. Verne Wright, manager of the company, reported recently the association has 125,000 bus. of seed corn in warehouses, all of which was grown in Tuscola community. This is a 30 per cent increase over the amount grown last season.—P. J. P.

Frederick C. Hart, formerly associated with the Charles C. Hart Seed Co. of Wethersfield, Conn., has been appointed head of the Seeds and Rice Section of the Cereals, Feeds, and Agricultural Chemical Branch of O.P.A.'s Food Price Division. Mr. Hart, who will have the rank of principal business specialist, will succeed Merritt Clark, who will leave the O.P.A. to return to his former position with the Associated Seeds Growers, Inc., in New Haven, Conn.

Minneapolis, Minn.—At the annual meeting of Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n the following were elected to the Board of Governors: Chas. T. Silversen, Chairman; W. H. Mills, Stanley Partridge, C. M. Hardenbergh, S. M. Thiele, Henry E. Kuehn, P. B. Hicks, L. J. Weidt, Cargill MacMillan; E. J. Mitchell, John W. Haw, E. C. Hillweg, John E. Klingen, J. M. Chilton, F. J. Seebach and Stuart F. Seidl. Mr. I. G. Bvam was re-elected treasurer and Henry O. Putnam, executive secretary. The board of governors appointed the following on the executive committee: W. I. Nightingale, Chairman; Stuart F. Seidl, R. C. Woodworth, John E. Klingen, R. N. McCaull, L. J. Carlin and Chas. T. Silversen.

Forrest Grove, Ore.—Nearly a million pounds of seeds, will be shipped to Russia and the United Kingdom from Forrest Grove this season, under lease-lend, for use in seedling forage crops, according to orders from the government, received by B. F. Burlingham & Sons. The firm was informed that its offer of 540,000 lbs. of common vetch seed had been accepted.—F. K. H.

Minneapolis, Minn.—At the extension conference in the Nicollet Hotel Dec. 3 and 4, L. E. Voell of the Kurth Malting Co., explained the type of barley wanted by maltsters; Dr. R. J. Haskell spoke on pasmo and rust in flax; H. L. Parten on the corn borer; and Dr. J. W. Hayward, research chemist for Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. on future prospects for greater commercial utilization of soybeans.

Canada has two prices for wheat. For domestic use or shipment to Great Britain the price is \$1.1625 for No. 3 northern, while to the United States and neutrals the price is \$1.31 per bushel.

Seed Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1942, in bushels, except where otherwise indicated, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
FLAXSEED				
Chicago	77,000	34,000	59,000	155,000
Dul.-Sup.	876,130	827,695	2,213,920	1,694,905
Milwaukee	27,000	12,870	1,500	.....
Minneapolis	1,683,000	1,320,000	370,500	252,000
Superior	394,905	590,927	859,242	2,201,433
KAFIR AND MILO				
Hutchinson	468,000	132,600	.....	.....
Kansas City	2,357,250	296,800	1,247,750	109,200
St. Joseph	18,000	4,500	18,000	1,500
Wichita	121,600	6,400	112,000	6,400
CLOVER				
Chicago, lbs.	908,000	971,000	181,000	616,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	408,950	599,610	.....	30,270
TIMOTHY				
Chicago, lbs.	1,173,000	877,000	121,000	366,000
Milw., lbs.	1,367,900	353,195
CANE SEED				
Fort Worth	4,400	7,700	1,100
Kansas City	15,400	600	600

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Texas Seedsmen Enjoy a Good Meeting

The Texas Seedsmen Ass'n held its annual meeting Jan. 17 and 18 at Fort Worth, Tex., with a good attendance.

C. W. BIGBY, pres. in his annual address said: It is only reasonable to expect a slump in demand as well as prices when the war is over and each individual seed merchant should devote considerable thought to this important time—yet to come—and back his views with his own good judgment as individual cases will differ and there can be no uniform die set to fit all cases.

The government has accumulated large stocks of seeds, in anticipation of a demand for such items from our allies at some future date. Under war conditions it is deemed wise to accumulate such surpluses in order to assure a sufficient supply and this appears to be entirely proper.

Such seeds may be released to dealers in this country when there is an apparent need of such seeds for domestic use.

On Oct. 30, the government announced an offer to sell 1,300,000 of rape seed. This is mentioned—as it will no doubt have a bearing on future seed markets. This could be any item of vegetable or field seed held in the stock pile. It will be interesting to learn the bid-in price on this lot of rape seed. Will it be purchased by seed handlers at a price in excess of the cost to government?

I am sure that the government will exercise every caution not to offer any item or items of seeds to commercial dealers when such items are in surplus on the United States markets.

It is gathered from reports that it is the intention of the A.A.A. to get out of the seed business. We in Texas, this year, have seen seed distributed possibly to more different points within our state by this agency than ever before. We hope that in time this business will return to regular channels of trade.

A. J. BIGGIO, Jr., sec'y, presented the financial statement, which was quite satisfactory.

V. JOHNSON, for the membership committee reported 58 applications for membership, showing the renewed interest of seedsmen in their organization.

NOBLE PACE, pres. of the Southern Seedsmen Ass'n, spoke briefly.

LINDEN JONES, chief of the Texas Seed

Laboratory, told how the dealers may use the Laboratory to promote the use of better seeds. LANE WILSON, of Shreveport, La., led a discussion on retail merchandising in war time.

C. H. McDOWELL, vice director of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, outlined developments in hybrid seed corn.

A. E. RUHMANN, asked contributions for the Russian War Relief.

JAS. YOUNG, executive sec'y of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, went into detail on government regulations on manpower and priorities.

A. J. BIGGIO spoke on the value of seed trade ass'ns, a topic he was well qualified to handle, having been pres. of the Texas Seedsmen Ass'n, the Southern Seedsmen Ass'n, and the American Seed Trade Ass'n.

Yields of Indiana Hybrids

Galveston, Ind.—David Armstrong won the 1943 Cass County Dekalb hybrid corn growing contest with a yield of 122.15 bus. an acre. The record was made with hybrid 800A and the yield calculated from the best five acres of corn on the farm.

Rensselaer, Ind.—A corn crop of 122.26 bus. to the acre won the corn-growing championship of Jasper County in the 1943 National Dekalb hybrid corn growing contest. Herman Knoerzer, the winner, was in competition with more than 10,000 farmers from seventeen principal corn-producing states.—W. B. C.

The "Sowing Circle" Meets

The familiarly named "Sowing Circle" of the crop improvement workers, more accurately described as the Crop-Industry Development Ass'n of North America, held a meeting in Chicago at the Morrison Hotel, in connection with the annual convention of the International Crop Improvement Ass'n. It is composed of the heads of the fourteen committees responsible for grain improvement in the United States and Canada.

C. E. Skiver of Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., is pres.; John H. Parker, of the Kansas Wheat Improvement Ass'n, Manhattan, Kan., vice pres., and H. O. Putnam, of the Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n, Minneapolis, Minn., sec'y, of the group.

Some really interesting talks were made by Parker on new wheat varieties; by Wm. McDonald of the Peavey Elevators on weed control; by Skiver on seed cleaning; by Don

Fletcher of Minneapolis of the conference for the prevention of grain diseases, and by D. E. Western of the Quaker Oats Co.

Crop Improvement Meeting

The twenty-two committees of the International Crop Improvement Ass'n held many sessions at the Morrison Hotel, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 28 to Dec. 2, on the certification of seeds of small grains, grasses, legumes, soybeans, corn, clover and alfalfa and other crops.

These were considered at the general session held Thursday as tentative rules and will be further revised before publication. The whole purpose is to have all of the state certification uniform so the blue tag of the crop improvement ass'ns will be acceptable under the new Federal Seed Act.

Dr. M. A. McCall, head agronomist, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, delivered an address on New Technical Advances Affecting Crop Certification; and W. A. Davidson, chief of the seed division of the grain products branch, F.D.A., spoke on The Federal Seed Act and Seed Quality.

Officers elected for the ensuing year are: pres., K. E. Beeson, Lafayette, Ind.; vice pres., E. F. Frolik, Lincoln, Neb.; sec'y-treas., V. P. Rasmussen, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Results in 1943 with Hybrid Corn

By J. S. ROGERS and C. H. McDOWELL, Division of Agronomy, Texas Agr. Exp. Sta.

Texas hybrids in 1943 have again demonstrated their ability to outyield the best native open pollinated varieties in most of the corn growing areas of the state. Production of these hybrids for use by farmers in the state is expanding rapidly. Fully 1800 acres of hybrid seed corn were certified by Texas growers this year. This acreage produced between 30,000 and 35,000 bus. of hybrid planting seed, which will enable Texas farmers to plant only 250,000 acres to such hybrids in 1944.

Despite a rather cold, late spring in 1943, corn yields at the stations, where tests were conducted were quite satisfactory, being above the average at several locations. At College Station, Tyler, and Angleton in particular, extremely high yields were obtained. Early summer drought injured the corn somewhat at Temple, Denton, and Beeville, altho most of the hybrids and varieties still made average yields.

Texas hybrids are among the leading varieties at all stations.

Results for the three-year summary indicate that Texas yellow hybrids No. 12, 8, and 16 may be safely recommended for most corn growing areas of the state. No. 12 is probably the best of these for the central and eastern portion of the state, where rainfall is usually sufficient for producing a satisfactory corn crop. Under extremely favorable growing conditions, No. 12 appears to give comparatively better results. However, in West Central and West Texas, where ability to withstand drought is of great importance, hybrid No. 8 may be depended upon in most years to give the highest yields. Hybrid No. 16 has the same general adaptability range as No. 12, altho in most instances does not make quite as high a yield. No. 18 is a new Texas yellow hybrid which yields approximately the same as No. 12, but differs from it in that it has a much larger and softer grain with a deeper yellow color.

White hybrid No. 7-W has given rather promising yields in Central and East Texas, but has not performed so well farther west where moisture is a decidedly limiting factor. It has also yielded exceptionally well in the Rio Grande Valley under irrigation. Two out-of-state hybrids, namely Funk G711 and National 134T, gave very good yields in the 1943 test. This is the second year that the Funk hybrid has made satisfactory yields under Texas conditions.

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January Seed Meetings

Elmer Sexauer, pres. of the American Seed Trade Ass'n., has called a meeting of the executive committee to be held at the Palmer House, Chicago, at 9:30 a.m., Sunday, Jan. 16.

Earl M. Page, chairman of the vegetable seed division of the American Seed Trade Ass'n., has called a meeting of the division for 9:30 a.m., Jan. 15, at the Palmer House, Chicago.

Carl Barnum, chairman of the Farm Seed Division of the American Seed Trade Ass'n., will call the mid-winter meeting to order at 9:30 a.m., Jan. 17, at the Palmer House, Chicago. A good program by informative speakers has been arranged for the Farm Seed meeting.

Seed Carload Minimum Reduced

J. George Mann, chairman of the traffic committee of the American Seed Trade Ass'n., was active in having the minimum weights for seeds in carloads reduced in O.D.T. order No. 18-A.

The new loading requirements of alfalfa, cane, clover, garden seeds, grass, hemp, lespedeza, millet, rape, sweet clover and timothy will be 40,000 pounds in straight or mixed carloads, instead of the previous requirement of 60,000 pounds.

On other seeds not named in the order, the loading requirements remain at 60,000 pounds. The 60,000-pound requirement applies to such seeds as seed grain, feterita, milo maize, etc., as well as seed beans and peas.

Suggestions on Combining Clover Seed

F. W. Quackenbush, head of the agricultural chemistry department at Purdue University, who is also state seed commissioner, urges that care be taken in harvesting clover seed. He offers the following suggestions:

1. Do not combine when plants or seeds are damp.
2. As soon as possible after combining, spread out thin to dry.
3. If green material is present in the seed, clean it immediately by running it over a suitable fanning mill. Even letting the uncleaned seed containing quantities of green material

stand over night may cause a serious loss of germination and seed color.

4. Set bags of combined seeds in rows, with air spaces between the rows, to facilitate drying.

Seed Testing in Delaware

John L. Clough, seed analyst of the State Board of Agriculture of Delaware, reports having received 639 seed samples, of which 527 were of field seeds during the fiscal year 1942-43. He says:

Nine lots of seed not checking within the required tolerance as to germination and purity were ordered relabeled to comply with the analysis as found by this laboratory. Three lots not checking within the required tolerance for germination were returned to the shipper. The lot of seed misbranded as to kind was relabeled after the proper identification had been made.

We are pleased to report that a very definite improvement is noted in the seed grown by our farmers. The purity and general quality, in many cases, is comparable with the seed coming into the state from the legitimate seed houses. It is reported by many farmers that our Delaware grown seed produces better crops, and it would seem that some agency should do some educational work along the lines of the production of seed.

The Department co-operated with the Federal Seed Laboratory in sampling vegetable seed packets and obtaining evidence against the Lake Shore Seed Co., of Dunkirk, N. Y. The results of the analyses on this seed revealed that over 50 per cent of the packets were below the Federal Seed Act standards and many were worthless. This resulted in 1,294 packets being seized and destroyed by order of the U. S. District Court. As this case has not been closed by the federal authorities the final decision cannot be given.

The General Assembly amended the Seed Law and brought it in conformity with the Federal Seed Act and the seed laws of other states. The amended law gives more adequate protection to the legitimate seller, the buyer, the producer, and the planter of agricultural and vegetable seed. It provides for a better and more profitable agriculture in the state through improving the quality of the seed planted. In the short time that the new law has been in effect, we have had many favorable comments, and all persons affected agree that it is good sound legislation.

Supply Trade

Spokane, Wash.—H. L. DeLong, millwright, and a pioneer in the installation of flour mill machinery in this section died recently.

Chicago, Ill.—The W.P.B. has authorized the stove industry to start production of low-priced stoves. This indicates an easing of steel priority permits.

Washington, D. C.—The W. P. B. has reduced the rating floor on all food processing machines from AA-3 to AA-5 or higher, by amendment of L-292.

Washington, D. C.—The grain and cereal advisory committee of the machinery industry held its first meeting Dec. 3 to discuss the recommendations of the War Food Administration for the number and type of machine units to be produced. Some increase in production is to be authorized.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Thos. F. Scannell has been appointed sales manager of the Falk Corporation. Mr. Scannell has been with the company since 1928. John S. Wilkinson, who has been connected with the company in various capacities for many years, will function as ass't sales manager in charge of foundry sales.

Washington, D. C.—Forty-five thousand alien patents, seized by the United States Alien Property Custodian, are now available—royalty free—to American manufacturers for use in the present and postwar period. H. H. Sargeant is chief of the Division of Patent Administration in the office of the Alien Property Custodian.

The American Standards Ass'n has announced the approval of a new standard, Safety Code for Jacks (B30.1-1943). The code applies to the construction and use of all portable, manually operated jacks, except those which are supplied with automobiles as part of their standard tool equipment; it covers lever and ratchet, screw and hydraulic jacks.

Chicago, Ill.—Bulletin 1160 just issued by Fairbanks, Morse & Co., with drawings and illustrations, completely describes its new protected polyphase squirrel-cage motor. This new development in motor design should prove of interest to operators of grain elevators and feed mills. A copy of the bulletin can be had by writing direct to the manufacturer.

Springfield, Ill.—The Illinois professional engineering act was held unconstitutional Nov. 30 by Circuit Judge Victor Hemphill in a suit by Arthur Krebs of Springfield asking an injunction to prevent state officials from spending money to put the act into practice. The law was enacted two years ago and provided for licensing all types of professional engineers and became effective in August, 1943. Before that architects and structural engineers were licensed by the state.

Chicago, Ill.—Changes in personnel have recently been announced by Fairbanks, Morse & Co., as follows: O. O. Lewis, formerly branch manager, Atlanta, Ga., has been promoted to the position of ass't gen'l sales manager. V. O. Harkness, former manager of branch at Dallas, Tex., has been appointed manager of the Diesel Engine Sales Division. H. J. Renken, former manager Oil Field Division at Dallas, has been made house manager of the company's Dallas branch where he will also continue to serve as Manager of the Oil Field Division. J. S. Peterson, formerly Scale Department Manager of the Cincinnati branch, has been promoted to branch manager replacing the late Stanley Eaton. G. N. Van Epps, formerly Manager of the Diesel Department, Chicago, has been promoted to manager at Atlanta, Ga.

The Alabama law providing for enrichment of cornmeal and grits has been suspended in parts by the Alabama Board of Agriculture and Industries, because of shortage of ingredients.

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Grain Carriers

Chicago, Ill.—The Illinois Federation of Retail Merchants has urged the senate finance committee to repeal the 3 per cent transportation tax.

Shippers advisory board meetings will be held, by the Ohio Valley, Dec. 13, 14 at Cincinnati; the Central West, Dec. 14, 15 at Denver; the Allegheny, Dec. 16, at Pittsburgh; the Mid-West, Jan. 6 at Chicago.

Vessels are getting 6 to 7.5c per bushel on grain from Duluth and Superior to Buffalo, and 8.5 to 9c including winter storage. Several weeks ago before ore carriers were released for grain 11c was bid for storage.

The Senate interstate commerce committee on Nov. 30 approved a resolution to grant an increase of 8 cents an hour in wages to 1,100,000 non-operating railroad employees. The trainmen are conducting a strike vote against the award of 4 cents an hour to the operating employees.

Chicago, Ill.—At the recent annual meeting of the National Industrial Traffic League it was voted that the adoption of the new combined B/L and way bill should not be made mandatory. Officers elected are: pres., John B. Keeler, Pittsburgh, Pa.; vice-pres., Alonzo Bennett, Memphis, Tenn.; treas., R. W. Campbell, Chicago.

Class I railroads in the Western district in the ten months of this year had an estimated net income, after interest and rentals of \$340,900,000 compared with \$300,084,893 in the like period last year. Those same roads in the ten months of 1943 had a net railway operating income, before interest and rentals, of \$530,431,876 compared with \$516,204,047 in the like period in 1942.

Grain firms protested against the exclusion of evidence on spotting charges at other cities in the hearing recently at Chicago by Examiner Hoy of the Interstate Commerce Commission on spotting charges at Decatur, Ill. The A. E. Staley Mfg. Co. obtained an order of court restraining the Commission from enforcing its order of 1938, when the Commission ordered the railroads to discontinue paying the Staley Co. an allowance for switching. The Supreme Court of the United States has noted probable jurisdiction in No. 453, appeal by the Commission from the U. S. District Court.

Decatur, Ind.—Rates on soybeans from Illinois points were found unreasonable by the Interstate Commerce Commission on complaint by the Central Soya Co. The Commission on Nov. 30 ordered that rates shall not exceed present rates in effect on grain products from and to the same points, or 25 per cent of the first-class rates for corresponding distances as set forth in Appendix E of the report in the eastern class rate investigation, 164 ICC 314, 467, whichever are lower. "Certainly there appears no justification for a higher rate on soybeans, the average loading of which is about 90,000 pounds, than on grain products the loading of which averages about 40,000 pounds," the report stated.

S-1165 is a bill providing for an amendment to the Interstate Commerce Act so as to increase the period within which overcharges or overcharge claims might be presented and collected from the present period of two years to four years. The present limitation on the collection of undercharges is two years. Undoubtedly, if this bill is passed so as to enable overcharge claims to be filed within a four years period instead of within a two years period only, there would be agitation to increase the period within which undercharges could be collected from the present period of two years to four years so as to make the limitation on both overcharges and undercharges uniform as it is at the present time.

The steamship **Riverton** with 243,000 bus. of wheat ran aground 27 miles from Midland, Ont. The boat is owned by Colonial Steamships, Ltd., of Port Colborne.

Grain and grain products loading during the week ending Nov. 27 totaled 50,889 cars, a decrease of 4,166 cars below the preceding week but an increase of 11,796 cars above the corresponding week in 1942. In the western districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of Nov. 27, totaled 32,772 cars, a decrease of 2,709 cars below the preceding week but an increase of 6,545 cars above the corresponding week in 1942, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Freight Differentials Under Proposed Wheat Ceiling

Senator Reed of Kansas called a meeting to learn what the O.P.A. contemplated in the forthcoming ceiling price of wheat.

Allan Moore, chief of the O.P.A.'s flour section, declared that recognition would be given in the ceilings to freight differentials and protein content of the wheat.

"The O.P.A.," Mr. Moore said, "has no interest in the prices except that we want to be sure that the price of wheat in the United States will not be below parity. The United States average parity on the farm as of Nov. 15 was \$1.48 a bushel.

"We are approaching the matter by setting up a flow pattern so that wheat will be marketed without disruption. The ceiling prices should be designed to make wheat flow, but not too fast."

Because of the freight differential between Chicago and Missouri River points, he said, the price at Chicago probably would be 9.9 cents a bushel higher than at Kansas City.

Reed questioned the O.P.A.'s authority to do that, asserting it would violate "a long-established business practice of a differential of 5 cents a bushel."

"That will have the effect," he said, "of reducing the price of wheat between the difference of 5 cents—the present differential—and the 9.9 cents which you propose to substitute for 5 cents a bushel."

Moore related that no final decision had been reached.

William McArthur, director of the C.C.C. grain division, said that the basis to start from is the parity price and the price ceilings should "start from the Missouri river points with freight added to the east."

"That's where we're starting from," Moore asserted. "We're saying the same thing in different ways. We're saying that wheat will be higher in Chicago than in Kansas City because of the freight differential."

Purchases of Canadian Wheat

Thru Dec. 4 purchases of Canadian wheat by the C.C.C. amounted to approximately 53,000,000 bus. Of total acquisitions, around 45,000,000 bus. already have been imported both by rail and water.

A minimum goal of 75,000,000 bus. has been set by the War Food Administration as the amount of Canadian grain which must be purchased and imported in order to supplement domestic supplies and insure achievement of livestock and poultry production goals next year.

A temporary movement of 50 box cars a day into Canada to ship out feed grains badly needed in deficit areas not sharing in receipts from the record Great Lakes shipments was started Dec. 6, according to the Ass'n of American Railroads.

The Canadian grain will be shipped thru the western mountain states and Minneapolis, agricultural import officials said. The grain will be disbursed mainly into Utah and deficit feed areas in the Southeast.

For Competition in Transportation

Declaring that present national policy towards transportation will lead inevitably to financial collapse of the industry in the postwar period, Donald D. Conn, executive vice pres. of the Transportation Ass'n of America, told the winter conference of the New England Association of Commercial Executives that no major legislation dealing with any one form of transportation should be enacted by Congress until it has conducted a comprehensive, over-all study of the entire industry as a result of experiences during the past 25 years.

"If present national policy is continued," said Mr. Conn, "there can be but one consequence—government ownership. If this catastrophe should befall the country, it would pass over to bureaucracy control over nearly 20 per cent of the invested capital of America. It would be a major step toward the regimentation of all other basic industry and agriculture and in the destruction of the enterprise system.

"Transportation Ass'n of America advocates that a national policy be adopted which will (1) permit common ownership of all forms of transport facilities; (2) apply the principle of competition between transportation systems rather than between modes of transport; and (3) distribute the benefits from government expenditures on the public domain over all forms of transportation. We would apply the same principle of common ownership in the United States as has been successfully worked out in Canada; and as is also permitted among private carriers in this country.

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Feedstuffs

Washington, D. C.—Soybeans available for crushing this season are estimated at 135,500,000 bus., compared with 132,573,000 bus. crushed last season, reports the W.F.A. Total meal production for the 1942-43 season amounted to 3,179,000 tons.

Washington, D. C.—The War Food Administration has created a Feed and Livestock Branch to correlate the activities of all government departments having to do with production of poultry and meat. The chief of the new branch is Walter Berger of Des Moines, Ia.

Chicago, Ill.—A meeting was held Nov. 18 to consider the provisions of a proposed amendment to the regulations covering vitamin A oils, Bayard Taylor, regional price executive of the O.P.A. presiding. Nov. 19 the O.P.A. announced the formation of an advisory committee for the vitamin A industry.

New Haven, Conn.—The Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station reports that during the year 1942 1,673 samples of feed were examined, and that 90 per cent of the samples met guaranties in every respect. Microscopic examinations have revealed no significant contamination of feeds with weed seeds; and ingredients were found to be substantially as claimed.

Dover, Del.—Tonnage reports for the calendar year, 1942, show 328,457.7 tons of feeding stuffs sold in Delaware (an increase of 68,087.6 tons over 1941.) 38,304.1 tons of fertilizers, and 27,224.2 tons of liming materials. For the fiscal year 1942-43 the feed tonnage tax yielded \$32,845.77, against \$26,037.01 the preceding fiscal year, as reported by the State Board of Agriculture.

San Francisco, Cal.—Fred DeHoff, who recently made a trip back East to check personally on the possibility of a reasonable supply of soybean meal for California, says "It is my honest opinion that the only way we are going to get adequate supplies of soybean oil-meal for California is thru an appeal or a petition made by farmers, by that I mean the poultrymen and cattlemen, to their congressmen and senators." He thinks that if farmers bring their desperate feed supply problem directly to the California congressmen and senators they may get some relief.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey announced that the nine Northeastern states were moving jointly to force Washington to release sufficient feed corn to maintain milk and egg production. A committee of nine appointed by Governor Dewey will meet here to map its program. H. E. Babcock, former pres. of the Grange League Federation, a grain and dairymen's organization, now serving as chairman of Governor Dewey's Emergency Food Commission, said: "We think we have discounted every available bushel of feed and still are short some 90,000,000 bushels of corn needed to feed livestock in this region."—G. E. T.

Chicago, Ill.—Larry Wherry, for 15 years with the Ralston Purina Co., and for the past two years with an advertising agency, has been appointed vice chairman of the Feed Industry Council with offices in the Monadnock Block. J. A. McConnell, chairman, found that the increased demands on the council in its efforts to conserve and properly utilize America's dwindling feed supplies in meeting the War Food Administration's goals for the production of meat, milk and eggs, made it necessary to add to the council a full-time working member who was thoroly familiar with the feed industry. Mr.

Wherry is also serving as radio director for the "Poultry Conservation for Victory Campaign," sponsored jointly by the United States Department of Agriculture and the poultry industry.

Problem to Obtain Protein

Higginsville, Mo.—The protein problem is not any better and our feeders will not feed cattle and hogs unless they can feed a balanced ration which means protein with corn. There seems to be plenty of corn on the farm but to move the corn off the farm is hard to do. Farmers fill their cribs and just sit tight. Corn is good security with the banks in the grain belt states.

Talked to one of the larger crushers in the South and they have no cottonseed meal to ship. The grower of the cottonseed, who delivers the seed, takes meal and either feeds or sells it to the trade.

Truckers are very active. Soybeans are being moved to the South for processing by the cottonseed processors and this soybean meal will probably not find the way back to the feeders in the corn belt.

Some of our farmers are going to crush their beans if soybean meal cannot be had.—A. H. Meinershagen, sec'y, Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n.

May Add Freight to Cost of Duluth Screenings

Most Canadian screenings originate at Fort William, Ont., which is closer to Duluth than to Minneapolis. O.P.A. originally established identical domestic maximum prices for the two base points of Duluth and Minneapolis on the expectation that Canadian screenings would come into this country via Duluth at prices sufficiently below the ceiling to allow for freight charges for delivery at Minneapolis at the ceiling price.

Fort William dealers, however, have been selling to Duluth at the full ceiling price there. Because of existing maximum prices on mixed feeds, of which screenings are an ingredient, Minneapolis feed manufacturers could not pass on the cost of freight charges from Duluth in their selling prices of mixed feeds and therefore have been forced to absorb them.

Similarly, this situation has been penalizing buyers not only in Minneapolis, but also at other United States points buying via Duluth. To correct this condition, O.P.A. also ruled that if the mixed feed plant is situated in Area "C" and screenings are obtained in Duluth, freight charges may be added from Duluth rather than from Minneapolis.

Area "C" includes all the United States east of the Mississippi River, plus the States of Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana.

The original regulation, covering both domestic and imported materials, established delivered prices on all screenings in Area "C" at the price in Minneapolis, plus freight to destination.

Buyers at points south and west of Minneapolis have been required to absorb freight charges from Duluth to Minneapolis or go without the screenings. This inequity is adjusted.

To provide for another contingency, O.P.A. also ruled that if a Duluth buyer must purchase thru Minneapolis, he may add the freight charge from Minneapolis to Duluth to his ceiling price.

Effective Dec. 2, by Amendment No. 1 to M.P.R. 417.

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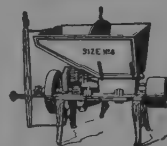
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The Feed Situation

By FRANK E. BOLING, vice chairman Feed Industry Council, at Ohio Animal Nutrition Conference of Ohio State University.

One of the major difficulties that has been experienced thus far is the inability to make necessary and desirable adjustments from time to time when it becomes apparent such adjustments are necessary in order to keep the program in balance. It is like driving an automobile in traffic. If you cannot use the accelerator and the brakes to adjust the speed to the traffic conditions, an accident is bound to occur.

It is becoming increasingly apparent that a business as large as the United States government is just too big and unwieldy to regulate every little detail of each transaction. The men in Washington, however sincere they may be, do not understand the relationships. What man or group of men could?

In a normal economy price levels serve as a very reliable indicator. They give little warning signs when to start putting on the brakes as shortages begin to appear and allow us to make adjustments gradually.

In a controlled economy the men in Washington are not only slow to perceive the necessity of making adjustments, but when they do they then find the government so cumbersome in its operations that it is incapable of correcting the maladjustments caused by the government's own regulations. Such is the case with corn today. Such is the case also with our livestock and poultry population in relation to total feed supplies.

Many men in the Government agencies have realized the necessity of making the adjustments, but seem completely helpless to bring the situation in balance. It begins to look like we shall have to reach the crisis stage before any action can be taken.

Our corn crop this year is off 3.8% and the wheat crop is off 14.8%. The oats crop is down 15.5%, barley is off 22.5%, and the sorghum grains are off 5.8%. In addition hay production is some 9,000,000 tons or 6% short of last year. The rate of feeding of the past year has been so heavy that our carry-over has now been reduced almost to a minimum, so that we can really only figure on feeding from now on what we actually produce.

To state it more simply, we now have about seven animal mouths to feed in the country for every six we can hope to feed with good distribution. Since our reserve stocks have been largely used up, it is evident that very day we permit the seven animals to eat out of the national feed trough that we shorten the period that our feed supplies will last, and we soon reach the time when we can only feed five or four or three of the animals. The consequences, of course, are tremendous.

As we enter this feeding year we find corn still frozen on the farms, and unless the Government soon finds a way of making corn available thru regular market channels we are, in my judgment, headed for serious trouble. The whole problem has been caused by improper price relationships which have thrown the Food Production Program out of balance, disrupted the flow of vital feed commodities, problems which the Government now seems powerless to correct.

It is very doubtful if any reduction in livestock and poultry numbers will be made unless the feeding ratios are allowed to become less favorable. This is exactly what would happen if we were operating under a free economy.

As supplies become less abundant, feeding ratios tend to grow less attractive, and this gives a warning signal to producers. Price has always served this function, and if government is now going to assume this responsibility, then government will have to be more alert and demonstrate the ability to make the necessary adjustment.

It has been perfectly apparent to all students of the feed situation including many government men that the corn price relationship was

out of balance, and yet month after month has passed and no action has been taken beyond the seizing of corn in public storage for shipment to the wet corn processors and forcing livestock and poultry feeders to use substitute grains in place of corn. If the War Food Administration and the O.P.A. are incapable of making the necessary adjustments, then the country must turn to Congress to make corn available and avoid the continued use of wheat at a rate that will lead to a serious bread shortage.

The farmers and feeders of the country have done a magnificent production job in spite of difficulties on every hand. In like manner, the feed mixers and feed dealers have done a very commendable job notwithstanding problems of manpower, priorities, price control, supplies, transportation, and government red tape.

All of us who are working on food production have a right to ask that unnecessary obstacles such as the present corn situation be removed so that we may proceed with our wartime jobs.

Misbranding of Alfalfa Meal

The Food and Drug Administration reports four companies as having overstated the protein and understated the crude fiber in shipments of alfalfa meal.

In two cases the shippers were let off with a requirement of relabeling. In one case a fine of \$100 was imposed, and in another \$600.

The alfalfa leaf meal labeled to contain crude protein not less than 20 per cent and crude fiber not more than 18 per cent, contained only 16.89 per cent protein and over 29 per cent crude fiber.

In one case the crude fiber was 39.61 per cent, against the 27 per cent alleged.

Feed Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of feed at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1942, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Baltimore	4,958	3,506	.....	.....
Chicago	53,248	20,477	52,255	60,756
Kan. City	2,460	8,610	39,750	24,000
Milwaukee	.....	180	19,470	10,880
Minneapolis	.....	.....	83,430	39,240
Peoria	14,300	10,500	13,560	26,260
Wichita	.....	.....	7,187	6,290

Increase on Soybean Pellets

Effective Nov. 11, Pacific coast soybean processors will be allowed an increase of \$1.50 a ton on soybean pellets, and protein content specifications on certain peanut feed products will be boosted 2%, the OPA announced.

Western soybean processors who executed 1942 purchase and sale contracts with CCC may charge \$1.50 more than the stated maximum allowed other contract crushers.

Changes in protein content of peanut oil meal, cake, sized cake and pellets were made to bring terms of the regulation into line with current trade practices. The adjustment changes the 41-to-43% range to read "45 up to 47%."

Feed Control as Seen by the Trade

By ELTON KILE, pres. Ohio Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n at Ohio Animal Nutrition Conference.

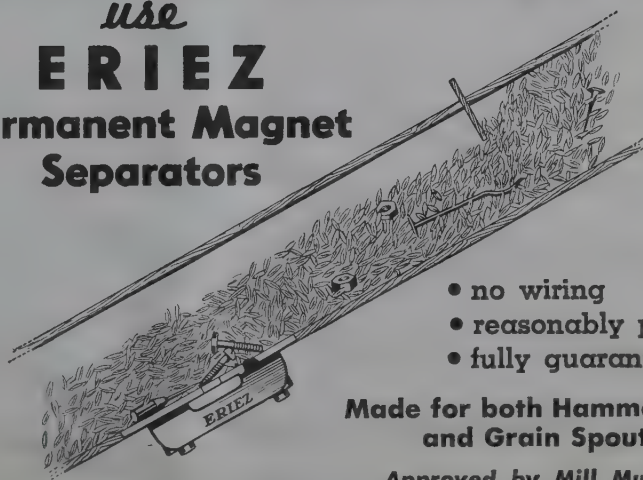
As a rule the trade is made up of men in varied lines of business. Have grown up in the business. Have three or four important lines plus some lesser lines. In the feed line most of us cannot qualify as nutritionists. We require the assistance of some other group. We probably have more influence with the feeder, as a rule, than anyone else. Make more contacts and have his confidence based on success of former recommendations made by us. The difficult task today to make proper recommendations. Chance of error more prevalent. Both trade and consumer have less time to do a good job.

Whether we be trade, consumer, nutritionist, or control official, none probably not much more important than the other but all necessary working together to do best job possible under difficult conditions, as each of us gets the picture of the other fellow's problems, understands more fully the others purposes and integrity, we can unify ourselves to combat most any circumstance that we may face.

Not necessary here to take time to discuss the shortage of various ingredients already familiar to all of us. We wish to pay our respects to a wise administration of a difficult task by the confidence that has been placed in us during such times as these. We are sure that the trade appreciates that and is conducting itself accordingly.

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Nutritional Aspects of the Feed Problem

By J. E. HUNTER, Director of Research, Allied Mills, Inc., before Western Grain & Feed Ass'n

Sound thinking leads to one inevitable conclusion, and that is that some liquidation of livestock must occur before feed supply and livestock needs can be brought into balance.

VALUE OF RESEARCH—With existing shortages and limitations on the use of certain feeding ingredients, it has, however, still been possible to compound and manufacture feeds that have done an outstanding job of nutrition on the farm only thru the intelligent usage of all of the fine research information on animal and poultry nutrition that has been gathered thru the years by research agencies comprising state, federal and private groups. Much worthwhile nutritional research was carried out in the past that was not widely used until the present emergency arose. The feed crisis caused many research files to be opened and the data contained therein dusted off and made ready for use at a time when it was badly needed.

As an example, several years ago many investigators carried out studies to learn how good poultry and hog feeds could be made without animal proteins and how vegetable proteins could be made to function efficiently. Such work did not arouse much interest until animal protein carriers became very scarce. The experimental ground work was, however, laid before the emergency arose and much valuable time was saved.

VITAMINS AND MINERAL CONCENTRATES—Back in the days when animal protein products were readily available they were used not only to supply protein but to contribute to the vitamin and mineral content of the finished product. Today, with the supply of animal protein products such as milk, liver meal, fish meal, meat scrap and tankage greatly curtailed or in some cases nonexistent, the user of protein concentrates should not and cannot afford to rely on them to make the finished product adequate in vitamins and minerals. Proteins are properly used today for their protein value, and the vitamins and minerals formerly carried by protein concentrates should be added separately to assure nutritional adequacy.

It is believed that the intelligent use of vitamin and mineral concentrates has been one of the prime factors that has made possible the compounding of feeds during the emergency that have been adequate nutritionally.

Many new vitamin and mineral products have appeared within recent years that have contributed much towards adequate nutrition without waste. It should not be thought for a moment that vitamins and minerals can replace proteins, but certainly there have been instances in the past, and undoubtedly are still instances, where excessive quantities of animal protein have been used to supply not just protein but also vitamins and minerals.

PRESENT-DAY HOG SUPPLEMENTS present a striking example of what good nutritional information can accomplish. Most pre-war hog supplements carried a guaranty of 40% protein and contained liberal quantities of tankage or fish meal. Today fish meal is frowned upon in feeds for fattening hogs, and the protein conservation program stipulates that supplements for growing and fattening hogs should not contain more than 35% total protein. The agreement further stipulates that such supplements contain not more than 3% of animal protein, which translated into terms of a 60% tankage means 5% of tankage per 100 pounds of supplement.

The above stipulations presented a real challenge to feed manufacturers and mixers, but the challenge was met; and good hog supplements immediately appeared in line with the Government-Industry agreement. Good supplements were made because of the fact that vitamins and minerals formerly supplied in the main by

animal protein products were added separately in such amounts as were consistent with the requirements of the hog. It is believed, however, that if the animal protein limitation is conscientiously followed, a better hog feed can be made today at a 35% protein level than at a 40% protein level.

ANIMAL PROTEINS were relied upon in the past to furnish a part or all of such water soluble vitamin factors as riboflavin, pantothenic acid, nicotinic acid, pyridoxin, and etc. Fortunately, these factors are available today in concentrate form or in some instances in pure synthetic form. Distillery residues have in the past few years been shown to be good sources of some of the water soluble vitamins and are widely used today for this purpose. The vitamin potency of distillery residues varies widely, and they can be intelligently used in compounding feeds only if their potency is ascertained and used along with a good working knowledge of the requirements of poultry and livestock for the factors contained in these residues.

Some synthetic water soluble vitamins are appearing on the market at prices that are competitive with the vitamin concentrates that have been used in the past. The potencies of the synthetics are so high that extreme care must be taken to get the vitamins uniformly distributed thru the finished feed.

THE SHORTAGE OF YELLOW CORN and alfalfa last year made it necessary that the vitamin A generally supplied by these factors be made up from other sources. Fish oils carrying vitamin A afforded some relief, but the supply is limited and their use restricted under the limitations of Government Order L-40. The outlook for yellow corn and alfalfa for use in feeds during 1944 is quite gloomy, and the farmer should be encouraged to use pasture and green feeds to the fullest extent to help out the vitamin A situation.

A SHORTAGE OF BONE MEAL in 1943 added to the headaches of the feed trade because the reduced use of animal protein products and the increased use of vegetable protein materials made it necessary in some instances to supply phosphorus from other sources. The production of rock phosphate, from which most of the objectionable fluorine has been eliminated, has done much to alleviate this shortage; and increased production of such phosphate is promised.

VITAMIN D supplies have been in a reasonably good position. Fish oil vitamin D interests have had some difficulty because of reduction of imports, shortage of fishing boats, submarine menace, shortage of labor, and etc. The appearance of 7 Dehydro Cholesterol, a good source of D manufactured in this country, has materially helped the vitamin D situation. This form of vitamin D is effective for poultry. It does not, however, supply vitamin A as does fish oil; and when used to supply vitamin D for poultry it should be regarded as a source of vitamin D alone. Irradiated yeast, while not effective for poultry, is being used as a source of vitamin D for four-footed animals, and this practice helps to save the forms of vitamin D that are effective for poultry for use in poultry feeds.

The shortage of corn and mill feeds during

1943 made it necessary in many instances to use ground wheat and barley in increased amounts. The use of these alternate grains in feeds was possible without sacrificing nutritional adequacy; but in some instances a decrease in palatability occurred, particularly in poultry feeds. Good management was necessary on the part of the poultryman to teach his birds to eat adequate quantities of the feeds containing alternates for corn.

Much feed is still wasted thru poor management practices on farms, and every feed manufacturer, mixer or dealer should stress good management to his customers because if all of the feed now wasted thru improper management could be saved it would go a long way toward alleviating the present feed shortage.

Effect of Sulphur on Chick Nutrition

Sulphur is used rather extensively in the control of coccidiosis. Its use in feeding chickens to prevent coccidiosis has, under some conditions, interfered with normal nutrition. It was the plan of these experiments to study the feeding of sulphur on the requirements of chicks for vitamins A, D and riboflavin.

The result of these experiments, are in agreement with the work of others, in that chicks fed sulphur away from sunlight require four times as much vitamin D carrier as chicks fed no sulphur. On the other hand, chicks fed sulphur did well if allowed two hours of direct noonday sunlight distributed over a week's time.

The feeding of sulphur did not increase the requirements for carotene or riboflavin.

In other words, the feeding of sulphur to chicks running in the sunlight did not make it necessary to increase the vitamin content of the feeds.

Diets containing 2.5 per cent to 4 per cent of 325 mesh dusting sulphur or flowers of sulphur produced more rapid gains in chicks to ten weeks of age with lower amounts of feed than diets containing larger amounts of sulphur.—Bulletin No. 633, Texas Agr. Exp. Station.

FEED FORMULAS

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Feed Quality Control Problems

By JOHN W. BARINGER, Chief, Division of Plant Industry, Ohio Dept. of Agri. at Ohio Nutrition Conference

The Division feedstuffs analytical laboratory is now completing the chemical and microscopic analysis of more feedstuffs samples, month by month, than ever before, notwithstanding appreciable diminishing manpower. Maintenance of accuracy of analysis, and volumes of samples analyzed, has presented problems of magnitude in consideration of prevalent feed ingredient scarcity and the use of substitutes, as well as, in personnel shortages and personnel changes in our laboratory.

THE STRINGENT INGREDIENT SCARCITY situation, which has prevailed during the past year or two, plus U. S. Government regulations and trade compliance with the voluntary protein conservation program, has necessitated continuous modification of feed registration in respect to changes in analysis and alteration of ingredient listing. Needless to say, this unprecedented development has tended toward confusion and made compliance with provisions of law by the feed mixer most difficult.

In order to alleviate these circumstances to some degree, a plan permitting feed manufacturers to register certain alternative ingredients was initiated last August as an emergency measure. Some registrants have already availed themselves of the provisions of this alternative registration plan, and no doubt many others will do so when applications for registrations for 1944 are submitted.

OUR CHEMICAL ANALYTICAL procedures are limited to determination of percentages of protein, fat, fiber, ash, moisture, carbohydrates, and nitrogen free extract on mixed feed, in addition to calcium, magnesium and salt on mineral feeds. We also make carotene determinations on alfalfa meals. Assays of vitamin D in feeding oils and vitamin G in milk products have been attempted, in a limited way, with attending difficulties.

It is frankly admitted that there exists today in our state feed control program an urgent need for the inclusion of work on vitamins in fortifying concentrates now being sold. The absence of this essential service in our program is due not only to lack of special laboratory equipment, but also to the fact that personnel, with the required training and experience prerequisites necessary to institute procedures of this kind, are not now available.

LISTING INGREDIENTS.—It will be recalled that manufacturers are not only required to declare a chemical analysis guarantee in their brand registration and on their tags, but also to disclose a list of ingredients. By means of critical microscopic examination of many mixed feeds, it often may be determined whether or not certain or all ingredients indicated are actually included in the feed, whether or not some ingredients are in the feed which have not been declared, as well as, the possible presence of adulterants. Frequently, it may be noted that the protein claimed is derived from vegetable sources, animal sources, or both. It is felt that this examination of the physical character of the component parts of mixed feeds is a valuable asset in ascertaining quality.

When substantial variation from claim becomes flagrant in a brand of a given manufacturer, the suggestion is made that financial adjustment be effected with the customer. There are many records of such adjustments in our files. A lack of willingness to make reparations renders the seller subject to prosecution for mislabeling.

VEEXING CIRCUMSTANCES. — Brand names on tags frequently do not correspond with brand names registered. Sometimes the distributor registers a brand but only the manufacturer's name appears on the tag, or vice versa. Quite often, the analysis guarantee on the registration does not agree with such claim as stated on the tags or labels. Ingredients

listed on tags differ from those indicated in the registration. The name of a concentrate used in a mixed feed may be stated but the names of ingredients within such concentrate may be omitted. A product may be sold as an ingredient when actually two or more materials may be included. Feeds, too often, are sold without registration. Feeds may not be tagged at all. Attachment of wrong tags leads to confusion. Feed is placed in used printed bags without first turning them inside out, thus leaving exposed the label of a previous user. Application sometimes is made for retail licenses when actually wholesale licenses are required.

Labels must be accurate and truthfully representative of quality if the producer of meat, milk, and eggs is to be given the protection to which he is entitled.

Wheat Ground by the mills of Canada totaled 26,636,303 bus. during August, September and October, against 24,162,851 bus. during the like months of 1942.—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Tests Show Increase in Protein Content

Average protein of 1,253 cars of wheat tested by the Kansas City office of the Kansas grain inspection department during November was 13.27% and 972 cars tested by Missouri averaged 13.38%. The total of 2,225 cars tested by both departments showed an average of 13.32% protein, compared with 12.84% on 2,560 cars in November, 1942.

For the crop year to date, July thru November, the Kansas department reports an average of 13.08% on 17,258 cars, against 13.06% on 16,535 cars in the same months a year ago. The Missouri department averaged 12.90% on 15,535 cars in the five months of the crop year, compared with 12.74% on 8,799 cars a year ago.

A market average of 12.99% protein is shown on the total inspections at Kansas City so far for the crop year of 32,793 cars, compared with 12.95% on 25,334 cars in the corresponding five months of the preceding crop year.



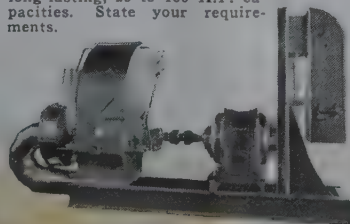
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Soybean and Oil Meal Production

By K. J. MALTAS of A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., before Western Grain & Feed Ass'n

The number of livestock on farms Jan. 1, 1944, is expected to be greater than a year earlier by some 16 million units. Therefore the supply of protein feeds per animal unit for the 1943-44 season is expected to be about 7% less than a year earlier. The supply of soybean oilmeal this year is not expected to be greatly different than last year's production.

The estimated production of soybeans and soybean oilmeal for the last five crop years is as follows: (Year beginning Oct. 1)

1939—	87,409,000 bus.	1,299,000 tons
1940—	79,198,000 bus.	1,528,000 tons
1941—	105,587,000 bus.	1,825,000 tons
1942—	209,559,000 bus.	3,125,000 tons
1943—	206,868,000 bus.	3,100,000 tons

This year's crop of soybeans is about as large as the 1942 crop which many believe was overestimated by several million bushels. In August, the U.S.D.A. estimated the production of soybean oilmeal this crop year beginning Oct. 1, 1943, at 3,100,000 tons. I understand that since that time Washington officials have privately estimated production from this present crop at 3,200,000 tons of meal.

Based on a crop of nearly 207,000,000 bus. of soybeans it appears that a production of 3,100,000 to 3,200,000 tons of soybean oilmeal is a sound conservative estimate since it will require only 130 to 135 million bushels to produce this tonnage. About 25 to 30 million bushels will be required for seed for planting the 1944 crop. The latest guess as to probable production of soy flour this crop year is between 400,000 to 500,000 tons. About 20 to 25 million bushels of beans will be required to produce that much flour.

Taking 135,000,000 bus. for meal, 30 million for seed, and 25 million bushels for flour, we account for 190 million bushels, which leaves some 18 million bushels open for feeding or additional meal and flour production.

Because of increased soy flour production, much confusion and considerable fear have arisen as to how seriously it would affect soybean oilmeal production. I understand there is milling capacity available to produce 750,000 tons of soy flour but some who are well acquainted with the problem, feel that 400,000 to 500,000 tons will likely be a fair estimate.

It is true that several of the larger soybean processors who are making soy flour will have less meal production than last year. However, thru speed-up of existing equipment and new plants coming into operation, it is believed that the production of soybean oilmeal by the regular processing industry will nearly equal their last year's production.

DIVERSION TO SOUTHERN MILLS.—There is a huge surplus of crushing capacity in the cottonseed industry which will be utilized to crush surplus beans—and we hope, only surplus beans. Processors in the soybean belt are rather concerned about the extremely heavy movement of beans which commodity is shipping out of the corn belt states.

The estimated soybean crop in Illinois is about 75,000,000 bushels. Sections of our Illinois soybean belt were rather dry and yields in the heaviest producing areas were somewhat disappointing, perhaps 5 bus. per acre under what they were a year earlier. Many grain men believe 70 million bushels will come closer to the actual crop. Illinois has a crushing capacity of about 60 million bushels. About 6.5 to 7 million bushels will be required for 1944 seed and if 3 to 3.5 million bushels are fed on farms, then Illinois probably has no surplus beans over crushing capacity. Several days ago the C.C.C. admitted that 13 to 15 million bushels had already been shipped out of Illinois so it appears that Illinois processors will again have to secure out of state beans, if out of state beans are available.

In Minnesota and Nebraska a similar situation exists. It is reported that the Mankato, Minnesota, plant will be compelled to change

over from soybeans to flax before many months. In Nebraska, processors likewise find that some of their bean supplies have been shipped elsewhere.

Many in the feed industry feel that the regular soybean crushing industry should be assured of a full year's supply of beans, and only the surplus shipped out. Processors in the bean belt concur in this feeling. There are several sound reasons why this policy should be followed:

Processing plants in the regular soybean industry have equipment designed to secure much higher oil yields per bushel.

The quality and uniformity of meal produced by the regular industry is generally regarded by the feed trade as much better.

It is difficult to move meal back North, Northwest or Northeast from cottonseed crushing plants because of exorbitant freight costs, and the local demand for meal around the cottonseed crushing plants. In contrast soybean oilmeal produced in the regular crushing industry can move to all sections of the country without penalty.

The greatest number of livestock is in the soybean belt and soybean oilmeal is the major protein supply for the livestock in the corn belt.

Steps have been, and are being, taken to halt the practice of hauling needed beans away from processing plants in the regular industry and we hope that these steps will be successful.

DISTRIBUTION.—Many rumors in the feed trade are current as to the kind of a job of distribution that is being done on soybean oilmeal this year. Undoubtedly there have been some errors made, but in general I wonder if it hasn't been as good as, or superior to, the distribution of other protein feedstuffs?

Last spring, Mr. Dies, pres. of the National Soybean Processors Ass'n, compiled distribution figures on soybean oilmeal by states for two previous crop years. Beginning with October, 1943, the processing industry thru Mr.

Dies is submitting figures to the Government on soybean oilmeal distribution by states, by months. I talked to Mr. Dies Saturday and asked him how distribution in October compared with October distribution in the two previous years for which he had data. Mr. Dies said "Distribution by processors in October, 1943, followed very closely the pattern of distribution in the past. Meal was widely distributed and in face of the supply and demand situation, the industry did a magnificent job of distribution. Government officials who have had occasion to study meal distribution records have commended processors on distribution."

In fairness to Mr. Dies and Government officials, I want to say that their information is based on distribution by states and not distribution to individual buyers. Some individuals within a state may have received more, or they may have received less, but the pattern of distribution by states closely followed distribution in former years. It has been the observation of soybean processors that many "so-called soybean oilmeal emergencies" are caused by the buyer's ability to secure the amounts of other protein concentrates that he has had in the past—or that he needs—or wants now.

The Soybean Processors Ass'n has worked very closely, I believe as closely as any industry, with Government officials. However, it is impractical to expect that soybean oilmeal supplies can be stretched to "fill all the holes" caused by lack of other protein supplies.

F. P. O. No. 9, REVISION III.—In closing I want to say a few words about the proposed Revision No. 3 of Food Production Order No. 9. A conference will be held in Washington, D. C., this week to discuss its far reaching provisions. The major provisions of the proposed revision at the moment are:

1. Permit producers of soybeans and cottonseed to exchange these seeds for sufficient meal or cake to meet their season's feeding requirements.

2. Limit the quantity of meal that handlers of cottonseed and soybeans could acquire this



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crop year, to the quantity that they acquired during the past crop year—or the quantity required to make authorized exchanges (meal for beans) with producers.

3. Limit quantity of oilseed meal used by feed mixers to 110% of the quantity so used during the calendar year 1942.

4. The right of government agencies to claim about 20% of all processors' production for distribution in distress areas.

Some processors feel that provisions No. 1 and No. 2 would do much to freeze a large percentage of oilseed meals to areas of production, and to certain individuals within those areas. Many feed men feel that provision No. 3 is more or less of a hunting license. On provision No. 4, my personal belief is that the "20% withholding clause" should not be applied to any processor in the regular soybean industry but rather that the government should claim such portion of the soybean oilmeal production in cottonseed plants as is required to service distress areas.

Feeding for Egg Production

By H. L. KEMPSTER, Missouri College of Agriculture Extension Service

Feed represents much more than half the total cost of egg production. The average well managed flock of 300 hens and the young stock necessary to make normal replacements is fed approximately 14 tons of feed in a year. This represents large volume and quick turn-over in the business of selling feed through the laying flock, yet such an expenditure of feed requires good judgment to insure its being properly selected and proportioned.

To secure best results it is necessary that the hens be fed liberally, that the feed be properly selected, and that it be fed in proper proportions under sanitary and comfortable conditions.

The first principle is to feed liberally. There are two main purposes for which feed is used; first to supply the body needs, and second to make eggs. About 60 per cent of the ration, where liberal feeding is practiced, is required for maintenance; consequently, if the hen receives only 60 per cent of the feed she would eat if given an opportunity, few if any eggs can be produced.

The largest practicable use of grains and other feeds produced on the farm is recommended. These must be supplemented with mill by-products, protein concentrates, and limestone or oyster shell.

It is not enough, however, merely to select feeds wisely and supply them to the flock with a liberal hand; there must be proper balance so that the various nutrients shall be supplied in the proportions best suited to the requirements of body maintenance and egg production. Grains and grain by-products are low in protein; consequently it is necessary to supplement them with protein concentrates, such as meat scrap,

soybean oil meal, fish meal or some form of milk.

PROTEIN FEEDS ARE IMPORTANT.—

At the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station it has been found that the presence in the ration of any of these animal proteins will materially increase the number of eggs laid by a hen, as compared to results from the same ration without the animal food. For each pound of meat scrap or its equivalent in skimmilk an extra dozen eggs was obtained. The cost of feeding the hen was increased slightly while her egg production was practically doubled.

Soybean oil meal, a vegetable protein concentrate is commonly used as a partial substitute for meat scrap or milk.

HENS NEED VITAMINS.—There are conditions under which the problem of poultry feeding is not solved by the liberal feeding of a ration containing the necessary protein concentrates. The ration may be deficient in vitamins. Three vitamins which demand the attention of the poultryman are A, D and G. The other vitamins are either found in abundance in ordinary poultry rations or are not important to poultry.

The absence of vitamin A in the ration results in poor growth in young chicks and a peculiar eye trouble similar to roup in adult hens. This condition is naturally accompanied by poor egg production. The principal sources of this vitamin for poultry feeding are the green leafy parts of plants, yellow corn, yellow carrots, and certain animal fats, and fish oils such as cod liver oil. It is not present in white corn, the white portion of plants, or in most root crops. In fact, most of the common grains such as wheat, oats, milo, and kafir possess little, if any, vitamin A.

The absence of vitamin D in the ration results in failure of the bird to utilize its minerals to advantage. In adult hens this is characterized by poor egg production, soft-shelled eggs, and poor hatchability. Exposure to direct sunlight or ultra violet light is equivalent in its effect to feeding vitamin D. The chief feed sources of this vitamin are certain animal fats such as cod liver oil, sardine oil, and irradiated sterols. At the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station hens not provided with this vitamin and kept housed behind window glass, which filters out the ultra-violet rays, laid very poorly, averaging about one egg per hen per week. By feeding fish oil or by opening the windows of the house so that the direct sunshine might enter, the production was increased in two weeks to 4 eggs per hen per week.

Vitamin D is normally incorporated in laying rations during the winter months at the rate of one pint or one per cent of standard fish oil per 100 pounds of mash. Standard grades of feeding oils contain 85 A.O.A.C. units of vitamin D per gram. More potent vitamin D supplements, commonly referred to as "fortified" oils, having a higher vitamin D content are available.

D—Activated animal sterols containing as high as 2000 A.O.A.C. D units per gram are now being used.

These products should be used according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Rations supplied to hatchery flocks or to breeding flocks should contain 1% fish oil or its equivalent during the winter and early spring months.

Rations low in vitamin G or riboflavin result in poor growth in baby chicks and low hatchability. Practical sources of this vitamin are green feed and milk products. For this reason rations for baby chicks and for hens producing hatching eggs should contain milk products in some form and green leafy material such as alfalfa leaf meal.

When milk products are not available it is necessary to increase the amount of alfalfa leaf meal.

LAYING HENS REQUIRE MINERALS.

—Aside from salt which should usually constitute one per cent of the mash portion of the ration, the mineral requirements of laying hens

are satisfied when meat scrap or milk is fed, with the exception of shell making material. Soft limestone rock and oyster shell furnish shell-making material. Their comparative values depend upon the analysis of the rock. Limestone rock should run over 95 per cent calcium carbonate and should have an extremely low magnesium content. Shell-making material should be kept before the hens all the time; without it, egg production will be reduced or even completely stopped. It is a mistake to neglect this cheapest of poultry feeds.

Vitamins for Poultry

In considering the vitamin requirements of poultry and farm flocks H. J. Sloan points out in Minnesota Home and Farm Science that economy in feeding is as important as actual results in such things as growth, egg production and hatchability.

In figuring the vitamin requirements for breeding hens and layers, it must be remembered again that grain is usually fed in addition to mash so that the amounts given below apply to the total ration and not to the mash alone.

VITAMIN A deficiency which results in nutritional roup, slow growth, and poor hatchability may be common in poultry rations when the birds are not on range. Alfalfa meal and alfalfa leaf meal are extremely hard to get now and considerable old corn is being used which may have lost much of its vitamin A activity. Because vitamin A is very unstable it is safer to have two or three times as much in the ration as the birds actually need.

For young chicks for the first few weeks the minimum safe level of vitamin A would be approximately 1,000 units per pound of ration; 1,200 to 1,400 units would be safer. This would require one per cent of an extremely high grade of dehydrated alfalfa leaf meal or 10 per cent of ordinary sun-cured alfalfa hay. This illustrates the wide range of the vitamin A content of alfalfa products, vitamin A being very unstable and very readily destroyed. Approx-

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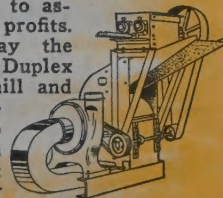
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mainly 35 to 40 per cent of high quality yellow corn or 0.3 per cent. of regular feeding oil which be needed to supply this minimum level.

More vitamin A is needed as birds get older so that laying and breeding hens require 2 to 2.5 times as much as young chicks.

RIBOFLAVIN (vitamin G) is the third vitamin out which we need to be concerned in poultry rations. The grains generally are lower in riboflavin than the animal protein supplements, making more of a problem. Now since most poultry rations contain a higher proportion of soybean meal, cottonseed meal, and other vegetable proteins. It is therefore commonly necessary to add riboflavin supplements.

The riboflavin requirement of growing chicks is approximately 1,300 micrograms per pound of ration up to about eight weeks. Laying hens require only about half this amount, but for best hatchability breeder rations should contain about the same amount as chick starting rations. A lack of this vitamin results in slow growth in chicks and frequently there is a curling of the toes commonly called curled-toe paralysis. In hens the only noticeable effect is a reduction in hatchability. Green feeds, milk products, and distillery by-products are the main sources of riboflavin for poultry.

VITAMIN E is necessary for growing chicks and breeding hens, but it occurs commonly in green feeds and grain germs and consequently is present in adequate amounts in all practical poultry rations, if they contain grain and green feed.

VITAMIN K is necessary for proper clotting of the blood and is plentiful in ordinary rations. A severe deficiency of this vitamin frequently results in chicks bleeding to death.

THIAMINE or vitamin B-1 is also needed, but again is found in the greens as well as in milk and soybean meal in sufficient quantities so that it does not have to be added in special supplements. This is also true of pantothenic acid, biotin, and other vitamins that are known to be required by poultry but found in adequate amounts in ordinary rations. Choline is another necessary nutrient, sometimes called a vitamin, but this again is likely to be present in most rations, especially if they contain a reasonable amount of animal protein supplements.

The present shortage of milk products and green feeds which are important vitamin supplements will make it more difficult to make rations rich in vitamins A and G. This calls for especial attention to the breeding and starting rations this coming winter and spring.

Penalty for Not Labeling Feed

E. H. Kendall of Granger, Ind., was accused of failure to place state chemist labels on bags containing five tons of feed sold to a farmer in Elkhart County, P. E. Diefenbaugh, in violation of the Indiana law of 1907.

A. S. Carter, of the Purdue University chemistry department, told the court that the state inspection and certification is the only protection to consumers and reliable manufacturers in a \$50,000,000 a year feed business in Indiana. He said the feed sold to Diefenbaugh was claimed to have a protein content of 16 per cent, whereas its protein content really was but 11.6 per cent.

The court remitted the fine of \$50 when informed that Kendall had reimbursed the farmer for the deficiency, but required him to pay the \$10 costs.

Hay Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1942, in tons were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Chicago	5,297	2,566	2,066	837
Fort Worth	36	44		
Kan. City	15,444	7,408	9,882	3,366
Seattle	1,014	2,044		

Protein Restriction Order

Effective Jan. 1 the War Food Administration has revised section 1220.2 as the result of the hearing Dec. 2 as Food Production Order No. 9 to limit the amounts of protein meal available.

PROCESSORS.—Any processor or grinder shall when so ordered by the director of food production, War Food Administration (hereinafter referred to as the "director"), set aside for sale and delivery to such agency or other person or into such area as the director may designate, such quantity of protein meal as the director may specify, not in excess of 20% of the quantity of protein meal produced or ground by such processor or grinder during a designated period beginning not sooner than the 31st day following the issuance of such order.

RETAILERS.—Whenever he deems it necessary to obtain an equitable distribution of protein meal in any area, the director may limit the quantity of protein meal which retailers or any class of retailers within such area may deliver to feeders during any feeding year.

MIXED FEED MANUFACTURERS.—During any feeding year, no mixed food manufacturer shall use any quantity of protein meal in the manufacture of mixed feeds, which is in excess of 110% of the quantity of protein meal used by him in the manufacture of mixed feeds during the 1942 calendar year. After the effective date of this order, no mixed feed manufacturer shall use any quantity of protein meal in the manufacture of mixed feeds, during any quarterly period, in excess of 110% of the quantity of protein meal used by him in the manufacture of mixed feeds during the highest three consecutive months of the 1942 calendar year. For the purposes of the limitations imposed by this paragraph, protein meal sold by a manufacturer to a feeder, which is mixed by the manufacturer with other feed ingredients supplied by the feeder shall not be considered as used in the manufacture of mixed feed, if the mixing and the purchase of other ingredients are not required by the manufacturer as a condition of the sale of the protein meal.

EXISTING CONTRACTS.—The restriction imposed by this order shall be effective without regard to the rights of creditors, existing contracts or payments made.

INVENTORIES are restricted to 15 days' supply, with numerous exceptions, among them feeders and ranchmen.

PETITION FOR RELIEF FROM HARD-SHIP.—Any person affected by this order, who sells or uses 75% or more of his protein meal or mixed feed in the state in which his place of business or plant is located, and who considers that compliance with this order would work an unreasonable and exceptional hardship on him, may apply in writing for relief to the chairman of the state agricultural conservation committee for such state, setting forth in such petition all pertinent facts and the nature of the relief sought.

All persons claiming any interest in trademarks, commercial prints or labels now or formerly owned by nationals of designated foreign countries have been ordered by Leo T. Crowley, alien property custodian, to report their interest.

Texas to Get Soy Meal

J. B. Hutson, pres. of the C.C.C. has informed O. C. Fisher, a Congressman from Texas, that 7,500,000 bus. of soybeans have been allocated to relieve a livestock protein feed shortage outside the corn belt.

Between 5,000,000 and 5,200,000 bus. have been shipped from Midwest producing areas to Texas for crushing in converted cottonseed mills.

That the C.C.C. has been supplying soybeans to all oil mills which do not have other oilseed to process in order to make available as large a supply as possible at the earliest possible date.

Grain Shipping Books

Railroad Claim Blanks duplicating, three different books, five forms, 8 1/2 x 11 in., \$2.25 each book, plus postage.

Shipping Notices duplicating, 50 originals of bond paper, 50 duplicates, press board cover, 5 1/2 x 8 1/2 inches, weight 8 ozs.; 2 sheets of carbon. Order 3SN. Single copy 75 cts.; three copies \$2.00, plus postage.

Shippers' Certificate of Weight duplicating, 75 originals of bond paper, 75 duplicates. Press board hinged back covers, three sheets of carbon, 4 1/2 x 9 1/4 inches, weight 11 ozs. Order 89SWC. Single copy \$1.00; three copies \$2.75, plus postage.

Grain Shipping Ledger for keeping a complete record of 4,000 carloads. Facing pages are given to each firm to whom you ship and account is indexed. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper with 16-page index, size 10 1/4 x 15 1/4 inches, well bound with black cloth covers and keratol back and corners. Weight, 4 lbs. Order Form 24. Price, \$3.85, plus postage.

Shippers Record Book is designed to save labor in handling grain shipping accounts and provides for a complete record of each car shipped. Its 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9 1/4 x 12 inches, provide spaces for 2,320 carloads. Wide columns provide for the complete record of all important facts of each shipment. Bound in heavy black cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2 1/2 lbs. Order Form 20. Price \$2.75 plus postage.

Sales, Shipments and Returns. Is designed to save time and prevent errors. The pages are used double; left hand pages are ruled for information regarding "Sales" and "Shipments"; right hand page for "Returns." Column headings provide spaces for complete records of each shipment on one line. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 10 1/4 x 16 inches, with 8-page index. Spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Bound in heavy gray canvas with keratol corners. Weight, 3 3/4 lbs. Order Form 14AA. Price \$5.45 plus postage.

Record of Cars Shipped facilitates keeping a complete record of cars of grain shipped from any station, or to any firm. It has column headings for Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car Number, Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount Freight, Other Charges, Remarks. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9 1/4 x 12 inches, with spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Well bound in heavy black pebble cloth with red keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2 1/2 lbs. Order Form 385. Price \$2.75, plus postage.

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Wagon Loads Received has columns headed: "Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars and Cents, Remarks." Contains 200 pages of ledger paper size $8\frac{1}{2} \times 13$ inches, providing spaces for 4,000 loads. Bound in heavy boards with strong cloth covers and keratol corners and back. Weight, 2 lbs. Order Form 380. Price, \$2.75, plus postage.

Receiving and Stock Book is arranged to keep each kind of grain in separate column so each day's receipts may be easily totaled. It contains 200 pages linen ledger paper size $9\frac{1}{4} \times 13$ inches, ruled for records of 4,000 loads. Well bound in black cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Order Form 321. Price \$2.75, plus postage.

Grain Receiving Ledger has 200 pages linen ledger paper and 38-page index, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ inches, numbered and ruled for 44 entries. Well bound in pebble cloth with keratol back and corners. Weight, 3 lbs. Order Form 43. Price, \$3.35, plus postage.

Grain Scale Book is designed to assign separate pages to each farmer and their names can be indexed so their accounts can be quickly located. It contains 252 numbered pages and 38-page index, of high grade linen ledger paper $10\frac{1}{4} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Each page will accommodate 41 wagonloads. Well bound with heavy board covers with cloth sides and keratol back and corners. Weight, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Order Form 23. Price \$4.50, plus postage.

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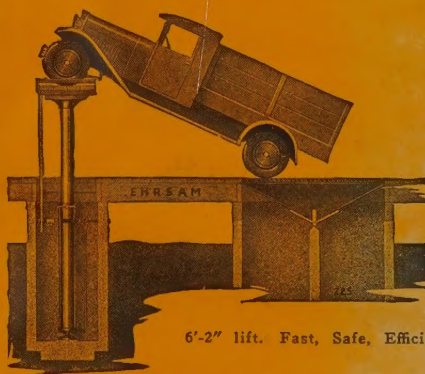
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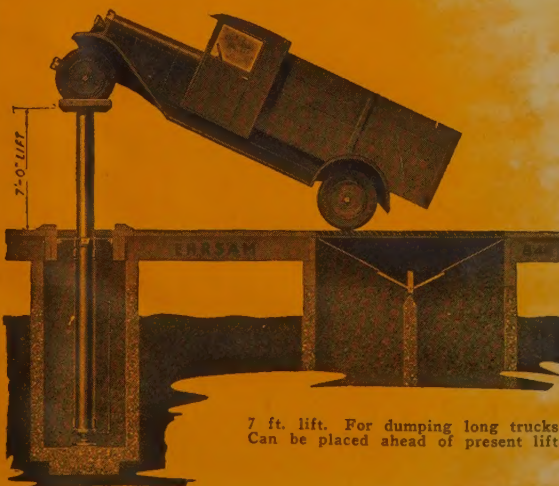
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